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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
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The Daily Commercial.

The Petroleum Trade of Pittsburgh.

There will be found some interesting statistics relative to the Petroleum Trade of Pittsburgh, on the fourth page of to-day's COMMERCIAL.

An Important Measure.

In the Senate, Tuesday, Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill which abolished the present District Courts, and vested all the powers and functions of these, and of the present Circuit Courts, in new Circuit Courts, of which there is to be one in each of the States except New York and Pennsylvania, in each of which there are to be two. The bill establishes, also, a Court of Appeals in each of the ten judicial circuits of the United States, to be held by the Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to the circuit, conjointly with the circuit Judges belonging to the same. Appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States are allowed only from the Courts of Appeal in each circuit, and in cases of money claims, only where the amount involved exceeds $100,000.

Late News Items.

It is proposed to remove the Capital of West Virginia from Wheeling to Clarksburg.

Major General Sheridan and Staff were in Wheeling yesterday. They left Cumberland on Tuesday.

Gossips about Chicago and South Bend, Ind., have it that a matrimonial alliance is *imminent* between Mrs. Douglas and Speaker Colfax.

The earnings of the Great Western Railroad (Canada) for the second week in 1865 were ten thousand and seven hundred pounds more than the second week in 1864. So much for bad faith and the passport system.

A daughter of Silas Black, Esq., of West Alexander, Pa., was burned to death on Tuesday morning. The family had just risen and Mr. Black having stirred up the fire went into the kitchen, leaving his daughter sitting on a chair tying her shoes. He returned in a few moments and found her lying with her face, breast and arms burned to a crisp. She was about sixteen years of age, and in delicate health, and is supposed to have fainted.

The citizens of Buffalo are agitated with reports of another raid from Canada.

PARTIES are engaged in boring for petroleum on Smoke's creek, about six miles from Buffalo. The well has been sunk about twenty five feet, and the show is pronounced most encouraging by experienced "oil croakers." Land in the vicinity has been extensively leased within the past few days, and the excitement is on the increase.

A Washington special states that two Peace Commissioners from Alabama had an audience with President Lincoln on Wednesday, and that he was giving his mind to the endeavors from both sides of the line of war to bring about a settlement.

Gen. Thomas has written a letter to the War Department, giving a very encouraging view of military affairs in the Southwest. He says Hood cannot gather an army of 20,000 men, and that the Southwest is practically a conquered country.

It is said that the tax on whisky is shutting up distilleries, and the "terrible worm" in others is getting cold and lean.

At a fair in Norfolk, the daughter of General Butler won a piano, which on leaving she presented to Sister Mary Alice, of the Roman Catholic Orphan's Home.

The army bill reported from the Committe on Ways and Means appropriates $611,280,000, of which $200,000,000 is for the pay of volunteers; subsistence, $80,000,000; quartermaster's supplies, $50,000,000; incidentals, $10,000,000; horses, $25,000,000; transportation, $50,000,000; clothing and camp equipage, $9,000,000; armament and fortifications, $1,500,000; ordnance stores, $20,000,000; armament of the national army, $5,000,000; gunpowder and ball, $2,500,000. The appropriation made last year for the army amounted to $600,000,000 including $90,000,000 of deficiency.

The late disaster at Beverly, West Virginia, we learn, was almost as complete as the New Creek affair. The rebels completely surprised the garrison and captured nearly all the force, amid the utmost confusion. The force was composed of the 5th Ohio cavalry and the 34th Ohio infantry, numbering about seven hundred men, nearly all of whom were captured. The rebels could not conveniently guard such a great number of prisoners, and perhaps a couple of hundred of them escaped, including Lieutenant Colonel Wells and Surgeon Gaines, commanding the two detachments named. There were no stores of any consequence at this post, and the loss in property is slight. The affair is to be thoroughly investigated.

Mr. Deshler, treasurer of the Sherman testimonial fund, in a note to the *State Journal*, says the first contribution (after Gen. Grant's) was made by a widow lady, who, as she presented her $25 remarked, that "as a friend and neighbor, she was present at the birth of Tecumseh Sherman, and put upon him his first clothes.

It is intimated that Secretary Seward will deliver an eulogy upon the exalted character and public services of *Mr. Everett.*

A meeting was held in Savannah in 1774 to receive subscriptions for the suffering poor of Boston, and contributions of rice worth £120 were made, and now Boston is returning the compliment.

There were only three days difference in the ages reached by Daniel Webster and Edward Everett at the time of their respective deaths. The former was seventy years, three months and six days; the latter was seventy years, nine months and three days old.

The New York *Commercial* concludes an article on the Fort Fisher victory as follows: "In pursuing the details of this last movement against Wilmington we cannot resist the conviction that General Grant aimed to administer a severe rebuke to the commander of the land forces in the first expedition. A New England man and a civilian general (though of long and tried experience) was sent thus second time to perform the work of reducing the Fort. The latter division (Ames') was designated for the assault, and the same brigade took the advance, while the same officer who had failed to make the attack on the first landing, was chosen to lead the grand charge. The result proves that General Grant and the public have not been mistaken in ascribing the failure of the first expedition to the lack of nerve or malevolence of the Commanding General, or rather of one who assumed that position.

There are generally from ten to fifteen and sometimes as many as twenty blockade runners in Wilmington, all of which will probably be destroyed by their crews to avoid capture by our forces. Others bound in, whose Captains have not heard of the closing of the port, will fall an easy prey to our vessels on the look out for them.

Edward Everett was successful in his suit for damages from the city of Charlestown, Mass., for the injury done his property in Medford by the construction of the Charlestown Water Works. The referees made up their award, giving him $11 900. The exertions of Mr. Everett, in this case, which he himself managed, and the unconfortably cold condition of the court room, helped to hasten his death.

Goods for the Freedmen.

The undersigned takes pleasure in acknowledging the politeness of Capt. Harton, of the steamer J. R. G Imore, in taking, free of charge, two large boxes of goods for the Freedmen to Nashville, Tenn.; and also of Capt. Andrews, of the steamer Olive, in taking goods to Cairo, on their way to Memphis, for the same purpose. All such favors are just as valuable to us as money.

JOS. S. TRAVELLE,
Ch. Ex. Com., Pittsburgh,
Freedmen's Relief Association.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 19, 1865.

PAY OF SOLDIERS IN THE HOSPITAL.—On the 31st of December, C. Tuos. Bakewell, Esq., President of the Sanitary Committee, wrote to Gen. Moorhead relative to the non-payment of soldiers in the hospital in the Ninth ward, some of whom have received no money for fourteen months. Gen. Moorhead immediately applied to the Adjutant-General for a special order directing that these soldiers be paid without waiting for their descriptive lists. The Assistant Adjutant-General, in reply, states that the surgeon in charge of the hospital at Pittsburgh has been directed to take the proper action to enable the soldiers referred to to receive their pay. A great deal of trouble, and no little misery, perhaps, might have been saved these brave fellows, some of whose families have been living in absolute poverty, had they been regularly paid, as they of right should have been.

A REBEL FLAG WANTED.—In the Art Gallery of the Sanitary Fair, is exhibited a large rebel flag taken from the ram Atlanta. It was the trophy of a brave soldier, who entrusted it to the care of a young lady for exhibition. At the close of the Fair it was deposited in the office of the Executive Committee, whence it was taken by some one by mistake. We are requested to ask the present possessor to return the Flag to the Sanitary Rooms in Fourth street; or to Rev. M. W. Jacobus, West Common, Allegheny.

Y. M. M. L. A. LECTURES.—At Bayard Taylor's lecture on Monday evening, it was announced that the next lecture of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association will be delivered by Rev. John S. C. Abbot, "on the war and General Grant." Theodore Tilton was to have been here this month, also, but the success which has attended him in the Western cities has led to so many engagements, that, by the consent of the Committee, his Pittsburgh lecture is postponed until the early part of February.

Our Harrisburg Correspondence

Probable Failure of the River Oil Company Scheme—The Bear Creek Railroad—Coal Companies Incorporated—The Bridge at Oil City—The Pittsburgh Ale Company—Pittsburghers at the Capital.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 18, 1865.

Your correspondent is glad to report that the members are daily becoming more opposed to the great financial scheme, which proposed to rob the State of millions of dollars, by giving to a party of speculators the bed of the Allegheny river in certain counties. I do not say that every effort will not be made to secure the success of the project, but there is every reason now to believe that the concoctors will meet with disappointment. The exposure of the contemplated robbery naturally created great excitement throughout the State, particularly among the owners of oil lands and those generally interested in petroleum, and it is certainly to be hoped that, with the downfall of "The River Oil Company," will end all such attempts to obtain money at the cost of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Lowry's bill incorporating the Bear Creek Railroad Company, spears to be important, and one in which some of your readers are the doubtless interested. With a capital stock of $200,000, five gentlemen, named respectively Norman Hall, J. P. Vincent, Henry Rawle, J. W. Douglass, James Kerr and Thompson Kyle, are authorized under the act of February 19th, 1849, to construct a railroad from the coal mines, on Bear Creek, in Butler county, to the canal or railroads in Mercer county, at such points as may be most convenient. They are also to have the power of purchasing and transporting coal.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Youghiogheny Coal Company was amended by the Committee of Corporations, and passed today. It changes the title of the corporation to "The Philadelphia and Youghiogeny Gas Coal Company," and gives them power to issue two hundred and fifty thousand shares of stock, in lieu of those already authorized, of the value of three dollars each.

The act incorporating the Webster Coal Company names as directors, Thos. J. Simpson, Wm. B. Thomas, James Scaife, Henry E. Wallace, and Thos. Ashton, with the capital of $1,000,000, and with power to borrow half a million. They are authorized to hold five thousand acres of coal or other mineral land in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, which they can either sell, or lease, or mine.

You have noticed that a bill has been introduced which has for its object the creation of a ride over Oil Creek, in the borough of Oil City. No place in the State needs legislation probably more than the great petroleum emporium, and the speculators and other visitors will unite with the residents in their approval of any plan which will add to the appearance of the town, or give greater facilities for transportation through its streets or from its actual limits to the suburbs. By this bill W. H. Steffee, Fred. Bishop and S. H. Shirley are authorized to construct and maintain a toll-bridge over the creek where the county bridge is located, with the privilege of using any material belonging to that old bridge. The rates of toll to be charged are moderate. The propriety of having a new bridge at the point named is unquestionable, the old bridge, although it was sufficiently durable for the passenger transportation of five or ten years ago, being by no means strong enough for the thousands of persons and animals now daily crossing it. Indeed the Commissioners decline to attempt making the needed repairs, and unless early steps are taken, the communication between Oil City and Bridge Hill will be severed by the falling in of the present structure.

The bill offered by Mr. Bigham incorporating the Pittsburgh Ale and Malt Manufacturing Company, names as Commissioners to organize the company, under the provisions of the General Manufacturing Act of July, 1863, Messrs. Josiah Rhodes, Wm. Bagaley, William Phillips, Charles H. Ricketson and Harry Shiris. They are empowered to receive subscriptions to the amount of $500,000, with the privilege of increasing the amount to one million dollars.

The people of Allegheny are peculiarly fortunate in having a delegation at Harrisburg, which rarely fails to agree on all matters of just interest to the county. Whenever a project is brought up for their consideration it is carefully deliberated upon by the members who convene for the purpose, and the views of each one freely expressed in private meeting before it is submitted to the Senate or House. Among other subjects which have been thus considered within the past few days were the applications of the Passenger Railway Companies for power to increase their rates of fare; of the Gas Company for the exclusive privilege of the illuminating medium to two dollars a foot, and of sundry Turnpike and Plankroad Companies to increase their present toll.

Among personal movements may be chronicled the arrival in Harrisburg of Capt. Miller of Manchester, and Lieut. S. S. Bell, Esq., both of whom are reported to be here in connection with the projected increase of Passenger Railway fares, and Messrs. Thos. Moore and Harry Shiris, who it is stated are somewhat interested in the supplement to the act incorporating the Youghiogheny Coal Company.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Mr. Lincoln's Inauguration—Effects of a trip to Richmond—Provost Marshal General Fry.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, January 18, 1865.

Preparations are making for a grand demonstration at the Inaugural, next 4th of March. It promises to be one of the largest and imposing ceremonies that has ever taken place in this city, or perhaps in the entire country. It will be conducted mainly under the auspices of the Union League, the Lincoln and Johnson Club, and the Association of Loyal Pennsylvanians resident of the District. The subject of an inaugural ball has not yet been fully discussed, but it is quite likely that a building will be erected for that purpose.

Lieutenant-Governor Jacobs, of Kentucky, who has been in exile in Dixie for the last six months, for disloyalty, and who has been allowed to return by the President, arrived in the city last evening direct from Richmond. During his sojourn in Rebeldom, his mind has undergone quite a change. From a hot and fiery southern rights, pro-slavery man, he has become almost a rank abolitionist, and freely expresses sentiments at his convictions that the rebellion is near at an end. Nearly all classes throughout the South are clamoring for peace on almost any terms. The sufferings of the poor, from high prices and scarcity, beggars all description. Would it not be a good idea for Mr. Lincoln to send a few more men of his class to spend a few months with their Southern friends.

From the letters received from every State and district by Congressmen and others, we cannot but infer that public confidence in the ability of Provost Marshal General Fry to manage the vast machinery of this office is entirely gone. His absurd and unreliable decisions are rendering him very unpopular. These decisions are the direct result of ignorance—when we consider the fact that General Fry is not a friend to the conscription act. He detests it, and all its workings—hence it is not expected that he will consider it in all its bearings, so as to render it in such manner as to be least oppressive.

Meeting of the Canadian Parliament.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

QUEBEC, January 19.

Parliament opened to-day. The Governor, in his opening speech, congratulates the House on the general prosperity and contentment of the people, and emphasizes the importance of peace. Referring to outrages committed on the commerce and territory of the United States by persons who have sought refuge on Canadian soil, he says: In order to prevent the organization of such enterprises within the Provinces, and to enable me to discharge efficiently the duties towards neighboring and friendly powers, I have seen fit to organize a system of detective police on the frontier, and with the same design have called out for permanent duty a portion of the volunteer force of the provinces. Similar considerations suggested the propriety of arming the Executive Government with stronger powers than now possessed, for dealing with persons while availing themselves to the rights of an asylum always allowed on British soil to political refugees who may be unmindful of the implied obligations, which, by residence amongst us they contract to obey the laws and respect the policy of the sovereign. A bill framed for this purpose will be laid before the House and ask an early consideration.

The Governor congratulates the House on the zeal shown by the volunteers and asks a vote for supplies and necessary expenditures. He informs the House that the financial legislation of last session has been attended with successful results, and the revenue is largely increased and trade extended.

In regard to confederation, he says: Circumstances afford an opportunity of not merely the settlement of the question of provincial politics, but the simultaneous creation of a new nationality. Parliamentary resolutions are opened by Governors of other provinces, the result was a meeting, in Quebec, comprised of delegates of all the colonies and with the sanction of the Crown. The Conference came to the conclusion that a Federal Union, on a feasible and desirable plan of Constitution, was preferred. The proposed Union embodied a series of resolutions, which, with other papers relating to the subject, will be laid before the House. The general plan is cordially approved by the Imperial Government and Imperial sanction will be given.

The Governor says, in commending this subject, the importance of which it is impossible to exaggerate. It now remains to decide whether vast tracts of country can be consolidated into a state, combining within its district of country of national greatness, or whether the several provinces remain in their present fragmentary and isolated condition, powerless for mutual aid, and incapable of undertaking a proper share of imperial responsibility.

The House adjourned until Monday, when a consideration of the speech will be taken up.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tax on Leaf Tobacco.

General Butler and the Navy.

General Terry a Third Time Honored.

Secretary Stanton Returned from Savannah.

Captured Cotton being Sent to New York

Cost of Department of Public Printing.

Secretary Sumner Declines to Deliver a Eulogy on Edward Everett.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, January 19.

The Ways and Means Committee are engrossed on the tobacco tax question, and are to-night holding their second session for to-day, to discuss it. Violent opposition is made to the proposed tax on leaf tobacco.

Gen. Butler has had two or three long and cordial interviews with the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Navy since his arrival, and there seems to be no unkindness of feeling between them on account of the warfare between Butler and Porter. Capt. Fox, the Assistant Secretary, is an old friend and schoolmate of Butler's.

The cigar makers of Chicago, in a memorial to Congress, complain of the necessity of procuring a permit and of keeping an account of their operations for the inspection of Assistant Assessors, and declare the legislation requiring it inexplicably demoralizing. The remedy proposed is a tax on the raw material which would yield to the Government a much larger revenue.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Noble in the House provides for the credit to Ohio and other States of the service of the hundred days men, to be reduced to years and placed to the quotas of sub-divisions of districts.

Mr. Littlejohn introduces a substitute for the pending bill for constructing a ship canal across the Niagara Falls. It loans to the company proposed three millions of dollars for the building of a marine railroad.

Since General Butler's arrival here he has been endeavoring to secure the appointment of a bright intelligent negro boy as a cadet at West Point, to be educated for the regular army like the white cadet. Whether as an indication of a future political movement, or as a parting thrust at the regular army to which he attributes his removal, the effort is equally significant and noteworthy.

The President has nominated General Terry a Brigadier General in the Regular Army. This makes the third honorable distinction conferred on him within a week. Confirmation of his previous nomination as Brevet Major General, and nomination first as Major General of Volunteers, and now as Brigadier in the Regular Army.

Reverdy Johnson exhausted the day and the Senate advocating the claims of the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

Rurkius Bass, of Illinois, has been appointed United States District Attorney, for the Northern District of that State, and Charles A. Peabody, Attorney for the Southern District of Louisiana.

By direction of the President, Col. John F. Tyler, First Missouri State militia, is dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States for fraudulent conduct in connection with transportation passes, trading in substitutes, and sanctioning the same in employees under his control, he being on duty at the time as Assistant Provost Marshal.

By order of the Secretary of War, the officers of the Quartermaster's Department on duty at or in the vicinity of military hospitals will upon the requisition of the medical officer in charge, furnish coffins and other reasonable and proper facilities for the interment of officers who die in hospitals.

Secretary Stanton, Gen. Barnard, Chief of Engineers, and Surgeon General Barnes arrived here late last evening from Savannah. Quartermaster General Meigs, who was expected back yesterday, will not return for several weeks. The captured cotton is being shipped to New York as rapidly as possible.

The Superintendent of Public Printing, in his annual report, states that the cost of printing paper and binding for the year ending on the 30th of last September, was one million four hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The cost of public printing and binding for the present year, ending in September next, will exceed two millions of dollars. The paper alone will cost one and a quarter millions. The journeymen have earned an average of three dollars a day each, and the girls an average of one dollar a day.

The appropriations for the distributions of plants and seeds for the present year amount to three thousand dollars. Twenty thousand more has been appropriated for the tri-monthly agricultural reports.

Agents of the Mexican Republic here urge the Government not to recognize Maximilian, on the ground of his affiliations with the rebels. Congress will soon be asked to publish a large collection of documents, at the State Department, on Mexican affairs.

Senator Sumner has declined the invitation to deliver an eulogy on Edward Everett before the Legislature of Massachusetts, on the ground that he has never been absent from his place in the Senate a single day while he has been a member of it, except when kept away by physical disability.

Governor Andrews has commissioned three negro servants who were given medals for gallant conduct in storming Fort Wagner, and whom General Foster recommended for Second Lieutenants. The War Department has not, however, up to this time, refused to muster them into the service.

Missouri Constitutional Convention

THE NEW BILL OF RIGHTS.

Slavery Abolished in the State.

The Rights of Negroes Guaranteed.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.

The Bill of Rights was before the Convention yesterday, and the following sections were passed:

First—That we hold it to be self-evident that all men are created equally free, and are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

Second—That there cannot be in this State either slavery or involuntary servitude, except in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Third—That no person on account of color be disqualified as a witness, or be disabled to contract, or be prevented from acquiring, holding and transmitting property, or in any other manner any other punishment for any offense than that imposed upon others for a like offense, or be restricted in the exercise of religious worship or be hindered in acquiring education, or be subjected in law to any other restraints or disqualifications in regard to any personal rights, than such as are laid upon others of like circumstances.

Proposed Rebel Raid into New York and New England.

Towns to be Burned and Pludered.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

The *Tribune's* Montreal correspondent says rebels in Canada design the capture of the Clinton State Prison, a descent upon Plattsburg, and a raid through New England. At the prison, machine shops, rolling mill and foundry most of whom it is believed will accompany the raiders to Plattsburg. At the latter place the extensive barracks belonging to the Government are to be destroyed.

Quite a considerable number have been detailed from their regiments by the rebel War Department to assist in the enterprize. These men have stealthily made their way North, and many of them are now concealed with friends in Baltimore and New York. A few others are said to have colonized in Plattsburg and other towns in Northern New York. All are in communication with the leaders, and awaiting orders. The whole plan of operations is detailed.

The proposed route is said to be from Plattsburg across Vermont; New Hampshire and Maine, until their leaders claim that their numbers will entitle them to the consideration of belligerents.

The rebel Secretary of War has ordered those who go from Canada to report to certain officers within the State of New York, so as not to violate the neutrality of Great Britain.

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Have State Banks Paid Dividends in Specie?

Increase of Fares on Turnpikes and Plankroads.

Freedom of Passenger Railway Cars.

Hon. Bryan Hill Chaplain of House.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 19.

SENATE—Mr. Hoge offered a supplement to an act enabling joint tenants and adjoining property owners of mineral lands to improve and develop the same.

Mr. St. Clair offered a resolution requiring the Committee on Banks to inquire and report if any banks in the Commonwealth have paid dividends in specie to evade the payment of the State tax, with power to send for persons and papers. Passed.

The Bill authorizing the erection of a bridge over Oil Creek, Oil City, passed finally.

Mr. Bigham offered a bill authorizing Courts to decree an increase of tolls on all Turnpike and Plank Road Companies.

Mr. Lowery offered a bill prohibiting the exclusion of colored people from the passenger railway cars, and made a lengthy speech. Other Senators spoke, and it was then referred to the Judiciary Committee. Adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. Kelly presented petitions favorable to the construction of Pigeon Creek Turnpike, Washington county.

Reverend Bryan Hill, a member of the House, was elected Chaplain of the House. Adjourned.

News from Rebel Papers.

Reconstruction in North Carolina

Comments on the Fall of Fort Fisher.

Jno. C. Breckinridge Reported Rebel Secretary of War.

The Case of Rebel Senator Foote.

Mr. Singleton's Visit to Richmond.

NEW YORK, January 19.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent says the Raleigh *Wig* comes out openly for reconstruction owing to the intestine troubles. The interior of the State is filled with deserters and outlaws, and the State militia have thrown away their arms and gone home.

The following from the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 17th instant:—"The fall of Fort Fisher, we presume, closes the port of Wilmington, and no doubt makes the blockade of Cape Fear river, and will, we fear, enable the enemy to blockade the river completely, giving the Federal gunboats control of the left bank. Fort Caswell, and several other works, still guard the southern channel of the river, but Fisher is thirty miles below Wilmington."

Some regard the fall of Fort Fisher as a disaster, others as a blessing in disguise. The latter, who are, it must be said, a numerous and sensible class, contend that Wilmington, as a seaport, has been for some beginning to do more harm than good. They say that the goods imported through it have been of little good to us, while millions of dollars worth of provisions and munitions, and more than two thirds of our enemies, it is proper to add that possibly our Western friends may not like to hear of this, have found its way into the hands of our enemies. It is proper to add that possibly our Western friends may not like to hear of this, have found its way into the hands of our enemies. It is proper to add that possibly our Western friends may not like to hear of this dispatch, was making a heavy demonstration against their rear, may retake the fort.

The Richmond papers of the 17th announce that Breckinridge was made Secretary of War of the Confederate States. We could obtain no confirmation of the report last evening. There is some reason for believing it. Breckinridge was expected to arrive in the city last night. It was also reported that Secretary Benjamin, Commissary Northrop and Gen. Lee had been dispersed.

Judge Halbourton, of the Confederate Court for the district of Virginia, yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Hon. Henry S. Foote, a member of the Confederate House of Representatives, and Gen. Pryor, commanding Gen. Hugh S. Dugard, U. S. Marshal of Fredericksburg, to bring before the judge the body of Henry S. Foote on Tuesday next. The case will be argued by Messrs. Baldwin and Ould, of Richmond, and Messrs. Carrington and Wickham, of Alberty. Mr. Foote, in his petition, states that he had been arrested and held in custody by the Confederate authorities, and that they were acting by the order of James A. Seddon, Secretary of War.

The Mexican matter had been settled by the House of Representatives, to whom it was referred by the President, declaring that they are for the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, would not be subserved by the continued attendance of said member upon the sessions of the House, but that, under the circumstances of the case, it is expedient that the military authorities discharge him from custody. We presume Mr. Foote has already been set at liberty.

Mr. J. W. Singleton, of Illinois, Yankee Peace Democrat and Peace Commissioner, is still at the Spottswood House, but his presence in the city has not produced a great sensation.

THE FORT FISHER VICTORY.

An Interesting Preliminary Chapter.

The following, by the correspondent of the *Herald*, gives us an insight into the promptness with which General GRANT, immediately on the return of General BUTLER and his forces from the Wilmington expedition, set about organizing another, and the energy with which he pushed matters to one of the grandest victories of the war. It will be noted that General TERRY's forces were of the same number and composition as that General BUTLER had—an interesting fact:

At about eleven o'clock on the night of January 1, 1865, Major General Butler, accompanied by brevet Major General Terry, returned to his headquarters, on the steamer Arthur, after a prolonged interview with Lieutenant General Grant at City Point, whither they went early in the afternoon of the 31st. On the arrival of the commanding General's quarters had scarcely closed before it was apparent that a startling movement was on foot, and that character was about to be inaugurated again at the enemy. The next day the instructions for the final movement on the fortifications of Wilmington were prepared, and the officers charged with the command of the expedition were prepared by the competent authority, reviewed and approved by the commanding General in chief, and finally sealed for delivery to General Terry, to be opened off Cape Henry, just preparatory to their being acted upon. On the 2d of January also the orders for the preliminary movements of the troops were issued, and on the morning of the 3d the several divisions and brigades intended to compose the military part of the undertaking were well on their march to Bermuda Hundred, where they were to embark on steamers previous to joining the ocean transports at Fortress Monroe. In most instances the same numbers and the same men, save those incapacitated in the first, as participated in the previous offensive movement on Wilmington, were selected for participating in the present. They were also furnished with four days' rations in addition to food for the dinner and supper of the next day, the 4th instant. They also had forty rounds of ammunition, and wore their knapsacks carried and shelter tents. Especial caution was given to the commanders of divisions to observe all possible secrecy and expedition in the preparations necessary to be made. All the troops reported to Brevet Major General A. H. Terry, in accordance with instructions issued in the form of a general order from the Headquarters of the Armies of the United States. By noon of the 6th inst., through the untiring efforts of Lieutenant Colonel Comstock, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the James, and Captain Walbridge, Chief of Water Transportation, all the several forces had left Bermuda Hundred Landing for the common rendezvous of the fleet at Fortress Monroe, General Terry arriving at the latter point in his flagship, the Methedian, on the evening of that day. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant, the entire transport fleet set sail from Hampton Roads, under sealed orders furnished to each one of the commanders, which were to be opened off Cape Henry, when the next point of rendezvous would be made known. This point proved to be twenty-five miles off Beaufort, North Carolina, in the Atlantic ocean. The transit of General Terry's fleet from Hampton Roads to its point of rendezvous in the Atlantic was attended by a severe storm, which delayed its progress for a period of thirty-six hours. The gale, commencing on the night of the 6th, increased in energy until the night of the 7th, when its greatest violence was attained, its demise occurring early on the morning of the 8th. On the night of the 7th the gale was exceedingly heavy from the northwest, compelling many of the lesser transports to find refuge [illegible] Hatteras, and within the placid [illegible] Cape Henry. The greater [illegible] dent to this very considerable [illegible] from the strength and persistency of the great cross seas, which teased alike the major and the minor transports, eventuating in great delay in their arriving at the Atlantic rendezvous, where many of the transport commanders reported the fact of the disablement of their ships, and the necessity of proceeding to Beaufort for repairs. Here was a new delay, extending from the afternoon of the 8th to the morning of the 12th, when the entire fleet set impressive sail, in conjunction with the navy, for a point five miles north of New Inlet, North Carolina.

Oil Company Charters.—We direct attention to the card of R. Arthurs, Esq., who offers his services to procure charters for oil and mining companies in West Virginia. Mr. Arthurs has such facilities as enables him to procure charters of incorporation with the least possible delay.

REBEL DEATH-BED ANTICS.

A Cry of Despair from South Carolina

THE HOT-BED OF TREASON IN A TERRIBLE DEMORALIZED STATE.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 12.]

The condition of this military department, as embraced within the limits of Georgia and South Carolina, is any thing but satisfactory to any man who is aware of facts, and has capacity to understand their bearing. We presume there is no one in this department to whom the condition of our present military organization is less satisfactory than to the General commanding. Probably there is no one so thoroughly aware of the lamentable disorganization that prevails in certain corps and districts of his command. Yet it would scarcely be fair to hold him responsible for this condition of things. His department has been newly turned into his hands, and many of the troops are new to him and to this department. They came to him under the command of imbeciles; he has received them, a herd of stragglers and outlaws. What has been done to condition of this fatal evil we shall not seek to inquire. The time has been short to do much, and the forces have been much scattered. But the very last moments are arriving, when all must be done that is to be done, which all must be done that can be done. The enemy does not intend to wait upon our leisure. And there is much to do.

Before bringing ourselves to face the enemy, it is absolutely essential that those in command bring themselves to face the vital evils existing in their midst. Desertion, straggling and [illegible] traveling straight to destruction. The crisis of the Confederacy has arrived in fatal earnest. The result of the next six months will bring the Confederacy to the ground, or will reinstate its power. Without reform we are doomed. There is more than one department of government which reform is essential—vital. Without it no Southern Knell of the Confederacy is already tolled. While the man who is afraid, as he is a coward who carries his heart in his boots. There are men to the land—there is flight in the air—there is terror in the hearts of sick at heart—It is the coward whose stomach is weak. There is nothing before us that cannot by strong hand be overcome, but it must be a new state of things instituted. We say again there must be terror. Men in command must not be afraid to do their duty. Men must not be afraid to kill. Officers must be afraid to kill. Without this Reform must begin at the top, not the bottom of the service. Beyond the picket, captured and [illegible] We want no fancy plugs—we want no army.

What is a man's life to the institutions and the liberty of the country? Nothing. Let any things pass away—let us have a new condition of things. We want no more Jeff. Davis' proclivity on every occasion to temporize. We want nerve—we want no more of Bohemianism—we want no demands with respect to negroes and negro allowances by the heads of departments. We want no fear of the next election. We want no fear of the next harvest. We want no fear that North Carolina, Georgia and South Carolina are in no need for fighting. They have provisions enough for fighting. They do not intend to have much more. South Carolina don't intend to be conquered. She intends to fight. She intends to die fighting. She intends to go down to the sea in ships. She intends to go over to the enemy. When she [illegible] this deal with there will be [illegible] with [illegible] with [illegible] with

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of, every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The Avenue to Peace.

It does not appear that our Government has ever formally offered peace to the insurgents in arms against its authority. It has certainly never sued to them for peace. Such an offer will probably never be made to the so-called Confederate States; and such a request they will never have the privilege of considering. Yet, in the Amnesty Proclamation which was conceived and expressed in the most laudable spirit of conciliation and clemency, the door of peace is set wide open before the enemy. The terms are clearly defined. The enemy fully understands them. Our Government has pursued a course, ever since the rebellion began, the opposite of vindictive. It has ever laid itself open to the animadversions of friends and to contemptuous imputations of self distrust from its enemies, by the dignified and forbearing policy it has pursued towards the rebels. The infatuation of the rebel leaders and the rebel press, even now, admit the accumulated miseries they have brought upon themselves, and their people persist in drawing arguments for the continuance of the war, from the supposed anxiety of our government and people for peace. To this incredible infatuation of the enemy, and not to any vindictive spirit or destructive purpose, on our part, is justly chargeable the delay for peace, and the prolongation of the horrors of war.

This fact gives a character of truthful soberness, to the remark, often playfully made, that our army and navy are the only peace-makers. It seems, indeed, as though the rebel leaders were determined to shut us up to the use of these, as the only conciliators that they will regard; and thus to convict their silly boast, at an earlier period of the war, into a dire and fatal reality—a universal destruction, under the illusory name of a sacrifice.

But the people of the South have an interest in issues that embrace their property and living. They are not in sympathy with the desperate usurpers who have already led them to crime, misery and the brink of ruin. They have no relish for the sacrifice, so boastfully proposed by the Richmond despots; for they are the bleeding victims, while the proud demagogues are the officiating priests who live and, it is said, live luxuriously, off the forced offerings of the people.

Proposals of peace may be made to them with more hope of a successful result. A restatement of the terms announced in the Amnesty Proclamation, modified, perhaps, in view of events that have occurred since its publication and adapted to the new circumstances that now surround the rebellion, might be a measure, of great practical utility. The step rime it could do no harm, that we can see. If made its efficiency requires that it should be made openly and plainly. We can conceive of good effects from such a measure, even if it should encounter obstacles and perversions from the military and editorial leaders of the rebellion.

These leaders are not unaware of the tendency of such proposals, to conciliate the good opinion of nations, and to produce pacific sentiments in the minds of the people. They solemnly resolved, some twelve or eighteen months ago, to offer, after every great success of their arms, to the United States, the opportunity of negotiating for peace. It is very true they have not made any such offer, for the best of reasons—because they have gained no success that, in their own estimation, was sufficient to give it any indorsement or emphasis. With us the case is exactly the reverse. Our successes in arms have been extended through all stages of the greatest campaigns of the war. The crushing effects of them are felt throughout the rebellious States. The popular movements for return to the Union, whenever they could safely be made, demonstrate the prevalence of thoughts turned on peace. The ill-suppressed groans of despair, from Richmond itself,

"Give signs of woe, that all is lost."

The paternal voice of the Goverment might now be heard. Submission to wholesome authority might now be hailed by the people, who have for three long, wretched years been trodden under foot by a cruel usurpation.

We express the conviction again, or, at least, the hope, that an experiment of peace proposals might be crowned with a good measure of success, if not in those States where the military supports the political despotism, yet in those where our armies can give protection and encouragement to the Union sentiment of the people. If our sympathetic words of interest and peace could reach the ears of the Southern people, they would, we hope, meet a response, embodying more patriotism and expressing stronger aspirations for unity, peace and pardon, than at any time since the rebellion began—or before.

Peace Commissioners for Richmond.

According to the latest reports concerning Peace, it appears that a new Commission has started for Richmond, *via* Fort Fisher and Wilmington. Although the rebels in that quarter were a good deal Terry-fied at first, it is thought they will speedily become reconciled, as the arguments are said to be very potent and well calculated to convince even the most stubborn.

Since the departure of this Commission, the movements of Messrs. Blair and Singleton have measurably lost their interest.

It is said that he who is really great cannot be jealous of others when achieving greatness. The truth of this proposition is established by its reverse, for jealousy is the characteristic of weak minds. The eulogy passed upon Sherman by Grant, in his letter heading the testimonial subscription, thus viewed, is strikingly significant. Says Grant—"General Sherman is eminently entitled to this mark of consideration. I cannot say a word too highly in praise of General Sherman's services from the beginning of the rebellion to the present day. The world's history gives no record of his superiors and but few equals."

How conspicuous and noble is this sentiment in contrast with the utterances and acts of others, denoting, rankling jealousy, bitterness of feeling and other qualities proving the predominace of selfish ambition! The praise bestowed on Sherman by Grant is as well-deserved as it is remarkable, and the bestower thus proves himself worthy of his own high position.

The *Tribune* contended that General Butler was relieved unjustly because he did not undertake the capture of Fort Fisher by assault,—an enterprise which it also contended, would have proved a murderous failure. Now speaks of the capture of the Fort by General Terry as "the most remarkable victory of the war," and points to it to prove what can be done when capacity is at the head, even though the General in command never was within fifty miles of West Point. It strikes us that it must require some expertness to commend one for an action, for refusing to undertake which, when the enemy was not one-fourth so numerous, another is equally commended. We are curious to see how the *Tribune* is going to do it.

The capture of Fort Fisher will relieve from blockade duty an immense fleet, and enable the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch almost any number of gunboats and cruisers after the rebel privateers. This will be among the important incidental results of the capture. Were there no other, it would compensate the cost of the expedition—failure and all.

The New York papers are still further adjusting themselves to war times and the high cost of paper. The New York *Evening Post* has reduced its pages four columns; the *Herald* has raised the price of advertising to forty cents per line each insertion—think of that, ye advertisers! The *Albion*, weekly, charges 12c. per copy; the *Leader*, weekly, 10c.; the *Sunday Times*, 7c., and the weekly pictorials have gone up to 15c. A farther advance in the price of the dailies is threatened.

Personal.

Brigadier General Adelbert Ames, who commanded the assaulting division in the successful attack on Fort Fisher, was at the breaking out of the rebellion a cadet at West Point. He was graduated on the 6th of May, 1861, fifth in his class, and entered the army on the same day as a second lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery. At the first battle of Bull Run he served with distinction in Griffin's celebrated battery and was wounded in the thigh. He was engaged with his battery at Yorktown, Golding's Farm and Malvern Hill. In August, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the Twentieth Maine, and commander that regiment at Antietam, Sheppardstown and Fredericksburg. At Chancellorville he served on General Hooker's staff. On the 20th of May, 1863, Ames was made a Brigadier General and placed in command of a brigade which he led at Beverly Ford on the 9th of June, in that year. At Gettysburg he commanded a division in the Eleventh Corps during the second and third days of that memorable battle, and for his good conduct was highly commended by General Howard. In August, 1863, General Ames was ordered to report to General Gillmore, and he with his brigade participated in the operations against Forts Wagner and Gregg, and also in the bombardment of Fort Sumter. General Ames remained in the Department of the South until April 22d, 1864, when he proceeded to the Peninsula with the Tenth Army Corps, in all the operations of which against Petersburg and Richmond he acted a distinguished part. General Ames was born in East Thomaston, (now Rockland,) Maine, on the 31st day of October, 1835.

General Curtis, who believed he could take Fort Fisher on the first trial, but was prevented by the re-embarking of the troops, led the successful assault on Sunday last. He entered the service as the Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-second New York Volunteers, October 6, 1862. During the year 1863 he was promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment, succeeding Colonel Rosclus W. Judson. In November, 1864, for gallant conduct in the battle near Richmond, he was promoted to brevet brigadier general, and was assigned to the command of the First brigade, Second division, Twenty-fourth army corps. In the attack on Fort Fisher General Curtis was the first to gain a foothold within the parapet, and early in the engagement was wounded, but not severely.

Lieutenant Fisher, of the Navy, who fell in the assault on Fort Fisher, served as midshipman and ensign till August 1, 1862, when he was promoted lieutenant. During the first attack on Charleston by the fleet under Admiral Dahlgren, Lieutenant Preston was Flag Lieutenant of the Wabash, and afterwards commanded the Ironsides. In the attack which was subsequently made on Sumter he acted on the staff of Admiral Dahlgren, and was stunned by the ruins of the fort. He had been the first to land, and was captured. He was sent to Columbia, S. C., where he remained in prison for fourteen months. He had just returned from his imprisonment, when he was assigned to duty with the North Atlantic squadron. He was offered a long furlough, in consideration of his long confinement, but declined it and reported at once for duty.

General Whiting, captured at Fort Fisher, is a native of Hartford, Conn., and an old friend of his captor, Gen. Terry.

Col. Lamb, taken at Fort Fisher, was, we think, captured at Port Hatteras in 1862. He is a North Carolinian.

Mrs. Blackwell, formerly Miss Antoinette L. Brown, delivered a lecture in New York, on Tuesday evening, on the subject of "Men and Women."

Gatschalk having got through his series of "farewell concerts," has undertaken a fresh tour with Signor Muzio, and will visit Pittsburgh *en route* west.

Parson Brownlow has been recommended to the President for the appointment of Brigadier General, in order that he may succeed Andy Johnson as Military Governor of Tennessee.

Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas is at present on a visit to Chicago, the home and burial-place of her lamented husband.

General Intelligence.

The estimated collections of revenue in New York city, in the year 1865, mostly official, amount to $30,250,000. The collections for 1864 amounted to $18,000,000.

The Trenton Arms Company having applied for an injunction against the Collector of Internal Revenue, in order to test the legality of the assessment, and the Judge of the United States District Court, refused to grant it, holding that it might be of the most serious consequence, at a time like this, for courts to interfere by injunction to restrain the United States Assessors and Collectors in the discharge of their duties.

Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, has received authority to organize ten regiments of volunteers in that State under the last call. Orders for recruiting have already been issued.

The annual Convention of the Northwestern Universalists is in session at Indianapolis. A great many distinguished divines and laymen are present.

In the Michigan House of Representatives, a petition has been presented to expel H. M. Look, a Democratic member, who was enrolled in the rebel army, but fled to his former home in Michigan.

A committee of negroes have petitioned the Minnesota Legislature in favor of striking the word "white" out of the State Constitution, giving them the right of suffrage.

Mr. Drake, President of the Minnesota Valley Railroad, and Frank Steele, Director, state that they have purchased iron enough in Pennsylvania to finish the road from St. Paul to Belle Plain fifty miles, and that it will be at La Crosse in April, ready for the highest spring water.

The woods and hiding-places of Minnesota are full of deserters and drafted men. One was arrested a day or two since, who, with his wife, has been living in a hay stack for a long time.

The Minnesota Legislature has passed a bill punishing strikers who interfere with workmen with $100 fine, and six months' imprisonment.

Peace and Finance.

The Washington *Chronicle*, referring to the peace rumors afloat, says: The statement made by the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, that many holders of stocks, including several members of Congress, telegraphed, on the strength of peace rumors, instructions for immediate sale, in prospect of speedy fall, or what is the same thing, rise of Government securities, has not been satisfactorily verified upon investigation.

The letter of Mr. Blair from Richmond, noticed in another column, cannot fail of a sensible influence upon gold and stocks. It is understood that this venerable and distinguished citizen is particularly reticent on the subject of his colloquy with Mr. Jefferson Davis and other rebel chiefs, until he shall have announced the result in definite and responsible shape, in some appropriate manner.

It is, by several financiers of credit, anticipated that we are on the eve of violent fluctuations, in consequence of the comparatively crude ideas which obtain, even among very intelligent capitalists, of the probability, which certificates of loan or bonds shall be payable not less than five nor more than ten years from their date.

Sec. 3. That the certificates of loan or bonds issued under the provisions of this act shall be signed by the Governor and the Comptroller of the Treasurer and Auditor General, and a correct and accurate registry of the same shall be kept in a book provided for that purpose in the office of the Auditor General, who shall make annual report thereof to the Legislature, and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw warrants on the State Treasurer for such sum as may be necessary to pay the proper expenses incident to carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and when any person shall or may become entitled to a bounty under the provisions of this act one of said bonds shall be issued to the person entitled thereto for the amount of said bounty in lieu of money, if such person shall prefer the same.

Sec. 4. That all laws of the Commonwealth, general and local, authorizing bounties to volunteers be and the same is provided by this act are hereby repealed. *Provided*: The same shall remain in full force and virtue for the purpose of paying the bounties now collected and paying all bounties heretofore contracted to be paid under the provisions of said laws.

The December "Call for Troops—An Explanatory Circular from Provost-Marshal-General Fry."

The Provost-Marshal-General has addressed a circular to the Governor of Minnesota, which clearly explains the points in regard to the President's last call, about which there has been some little difference of opinion. It is stated that the last call is designed to put three hundred thousand fresh troops into the field, and it is optional with the districts to enlist their quotas for one, two or three years. If the quota of a district is filled with one year's men, it will be exempt from draft so far as the present quota is concerned, but if filled with two year's men it will be credited with three of three years' men; but should a subsequent call be necessary, they will be required to be apportioned according to the time for which the enlistments are made under the present call. The most important point is this: Volunteering service can not be resorted to in filling requisitions under the present call. For example, a district that is required to furnish five hundred men, can not avail itself of the recruiting one thousand three years' men. Three thousand men are required, and the number fixed by the draft in that district will be called for only in the event of a subsequent call. With regard to credits, about which so much misunderstanding has existed, the circular is very explicit. In apportioning the several quotas under the call for five hundred thousand men, the last one hundred thousand of the number of years of service with which it is credited. That is, districts, which have heretofore enlisted quotas, or parts of quotas for terms of less than two years, will now have a heavier burden than those that recruited for the full term. The rule for applying credits is, that all excess over the number required by the call of July last, shall be deducted from the quota under the last call. That is, that the Department, in assigning quotas under the December requisition, added to or subtracted from the regular apportionment just in proportion as a district was deficient or in excess under the previous call. This fact explains the muddle into which most of the journals fell, on reading the order of the Provost-Marshal General, stating that no credits were to be taken into account by his subordinates except those that occurred subsequent to the date of the President's last requisition, of course not; for they had already been allowed in making out the new apportionment of quotas.

Speech Of President-Elect Johnson.

Vice President-elect Johnson, in the Tennessee Convention, made an eloquent speech, which he concluded as follows: "If our Government passes through this ordeal, it will survive the third and last trial through which every great and enduring nation must sooner or later pass—birth, foreign attack and domestic insurrection. We have passed well the two first, and we shall not go down in this. In our free domestic institutions is our strength—in them we shall live, and by them we shall continue to bless the world for all time to come. The old world bear witness to the truth of this assertion. Alexander on its throne and converted; well may million of serfs invoke his name, that he might add their mighty strength to his own, and he did thus to prevail upon the turbulent and factious nobles of his empire to abolish the interring instinct of power told him that so far as he admitted these masses to hold a part and parcel in the government of the land, to that degree did he attach them to it, and insure its preservation against all assailants. Let us not fail to learn the lesson afforded by his example. The unchangeable fiat of the Almighty has gone forth, that the African slave of this country should return no more to his bondage, and his chains. If Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis should meet in an unholy alliance, and put forth their combined strength, they could not again bind his limbs about with the shackles. The Maker of the universe has given forth his decrees, and let us not be found fighting against it, but let us acquiesce in, and further it according to our ability. Let us, like the crafty autocrat, hesitate not to summon to our aid against the troubles of our peace the assistance which these hundred millions of toil will gladly bring us, if only we will permit them. Let us, at all costs and at any sacrifice, get quiet and stability for our country. Let us establish order and law throughout our borders, so that every man may sit under his own vine and fig-tree, with none to molest. Tennessee is a great empire in the State. It is only the sins of her people that have brought us distraction. We shall receive God's blessing, if only we bring some rebels. The leaders only, be meant, not the rank and file—they should be pardoned and forgiven. Treason must be made odious; traitors must be punished and impoverished; and that impoverishment should be conducted in such a way that it should contribute to restore to the thousands of suffering poor the little substance they have lost by the devastations and burnings of this war.

DIED:

BLACK—At Boston Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. W. S. Woods, of disease contracted in the army, ALEXANDER R., eldest son of Margaret S. and the late Rev. A. W. Black, D. D., of Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa., in the 23d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 20th of January, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., from the undertakers room of Pearman & Samson, corner of 7th and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Also, will be buried at the same time, MAGGIE R., infant daughter of Dr. Wm. S. and Mary R. Woods, who died in St. Louis, Mo., on July 7th, 1864. The friends of the family are invited to attend. 2t

BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE,

A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION,

And a certain Cure for Piles.

This remedy has been in use over ten years, and has proved an unfailing remedy

FOR THE CURE OF PILES,

as numbers of our citizens have testified, whose certificates can be seen at our store at any time.

Price $1.50 per box.

N. McCLARRAN & CO., Druggists,
Sole Agents.
Ja10 No. 85 Market street,

L. M. O. K. Y. Y.,

WAHOO AND CALISAYA BITTERS
WAHOO AND CALISAYA BITTERS
WAHOO AND CALISAYA BITTERS

Is fast superceding all others. Is fast superceding all others. Is fast superceding all others. Sold at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.

Wilson's preparation of hypophosphites and Blodgett's preparation of hypophosphites and Blood-gentle, for purifying the blood, and a good Brou-chitis, and all other good recent Medicines, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
ja20 Corner of the Diamond and Market st

PRODUCE—

2 boxes Roll Butter;
16 bbls. Chestnuts;
4 do. Dried Apples. In store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ja22 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.

Cor. Wood and Fifth sts.,

Financial Agent of the United States.

United States SEVEN THREE-TENTHS Three Years Notes on hand, ready for delivery, with six months Interest Coupons attached. These notes at ma urity can be exchanged for 5-20 six per cent. gold bearing Bonds.

TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. gold bearing Bonds may be subscribed for. Interest from September first, with fifty per cent. premium, should be added. Interest on Bonds payable September and March, in gold.

The usual Commission paid to Banks and Bankers.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier,
de31 3m

NOTICE TO STEAMBOATMEN.

At a meeting of the Steamboat owners, held this day at the office of A. D. Smith & Bros., it was resolved,

1st, That Capt. M. W. Zeltzhoover be appointed a delegate to proceed to Washington City, and represent the Pittsburgh steamboat interest in regard to repeal or modification of the late law of Congress relating to admeasurement of steamboats running on the Western waters.

2d. That each steamboat belonging to the port of Pittsburgh be assessed ten dollars to defray expenses, and that Capt. A. C. Harlon, A. Sm. Shuman and J. D. Cottingwood, be appointed a committee to collect same.

D. H. S. GILMORE, Chairman.
J. H. Porter, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 19, 1865. Ja20-1t

NOTICE— TO THE

President, Directors and Stockholders

OF THE

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, in pursuance of Section 5 of the Act of Assembly, approved 22d August, 1861, to ascertain and determine what was the fair and market value of the shares of the said MECHANICS' BANK, at the time of paying the last dividend, will attend to the duties of his said appointment, at the Banking House of said Bank, No. 71 FOURTH STREET, on TUESDAY morning, January 24, 1865, at 10 o'clock.

H. BURGWIN,
Ja20-4t Auditor.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting THIS (Friday) EVENING, January 20th, at the

School House, Wilkinsburg,

for the purpose of raising funds for the coming Draft. All liable to the Draft are requested to attend.

Ja20-1t

TO LET—

One Store Room,

With Room adjoining, in a good business location. Situated No. 45, east side Diamond, Allegheny. For further information

Ja20-1w APPLY AT THE PREMISES.

FOR SALE—

ONE FINE

TWO HORSE SLEIGH.

Enquire at
Ja20-3t NO. 117 PENN STREET.

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions

IRA B. McVAY,
Ja20-1f Treasurer.

OFFICE OF STELLA OIL COMPANY,
29 WOOD STREET, January 19, 1865.

NOTICE—

The holders of Certificates of Stock in this company are requested to return the same to the office and receive in exchange new ones, now ready.

Ja2-6t SAMPLE CAMPBELL, Secretary.

DUNKARD CREEK AND CROORD RUN OIL COMPANY.

Please take notice that the annual meeting of the corporation to be called the "Dunkard Creek and Crooked Run Oil Company," will be held on FRIDAY, February third, 1865, at the office of E. Gleason & Co., No. 250 Ohio street, Allegheny, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organization, adoption of by-laws, election of officers, &c., and for the purposes authorized, and more particularly specified in an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to certain actions for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes," approved the 18th day of April, A. D. 1863.

E. GLEASON, Treasurer pro tem.
Ja20-3t

EMMET HOTEL

FOR SALE.

This old stand, in Allegheny city, corner of Federal street and Isabella is offered for sale, either with or without the furniture.

The Lot is 44 feet on Federal street by 160 feet on Isabella. The Buildings are substantial and recently fitted up in good order. Apply to

WINOFRED SWEENY,
On the premises, or to
ROBB & McNEILL,
Ja20-2w Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

On the estate of R. C. Sawyer, Sr., late of the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the same to present them for settlement, properly authenticated, to the undersigned.

JOHN H. SAWYER,
Ja20-3t No. 47 Wood street.

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

DAVID RICHEY, President.
HARRY MILLS, Treasurer. Pro tem.
A. C. FARNESTOCK, Secretary.
IRA B. McVAY, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS

DAVID RICHEY, JOSIAH KING,
HARRY MILLS, JOSHUA RHODE,
JOHN GRAFF, E. S. RISSELL,
H. L. HARRINGTON, D. S. GIBBS,
S. SCHOTER, JR.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of KLEE, KAUFMAN & CO., in the city of Pittsburgh, and KLEE, KAUFMAN & KLEE, in the City of Allegheny, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JACOB KLEE,
SIMON KAUFMAN,
JOSEPH KLEE.

Pittsburgh, January 18th, 1865.

The undersigned having this day associated themselves as Co-Partners, will continue the business under the name and style of KAUFMAN, OPPENHEIMER & CO.

SIMON KAUFMAN,
H. & M. OPPENHEIMER.
18 DORR COBLENZ.

Under Am. 20, 1865.—3t

ROBERT ARTHURS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 135 Fourth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, &c., of Ohio, Missouri, Wisconsin, Texas, Virginia, New York, Louisiana, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky and West Virginia.

Special attention given to procuring Charters for Oil and Mineral Companies in West Virginia. The privileges under the laws of this State to such companies are most liberal, and charters can be obtained in a few days after the application is properly filed.

Ja20-1f ROBERT ARTHURS.

FOR SALE.

60 yards 3 inch. Rope,
112 yards 5 Inch. Rope,
110 feet Rubber Hose.
1 Hand Crane,
1 pair Platform Scales, No. 7.
1 small Counter Scales.
2 Hand Blowing Machines,
1 cast iron Hand Pump,
25,700 ℔ of Lead,
1 Wilson's Steam Lard Tank complete, 2,500 lbs.
1 Lard Cooler, boiler iron, complete, 800 lbs.
1 tinned Lard Cooler, complete.
2 Cracklin Presses, complete,
6 Lard Kettles, plates and furnace complete,
65 Empty Bacon Casks,
29 Pickling Tanks, iron hooped, suitable for Oil Tanks,
3 Cleavers,
1 Plow,
1 Cultivator. Enquire of

J. P. PORTER,
Ja20-1f at Pork House, Woods Run.

PRESIDENTS OF OIL COMPANIES, read the laws by which you are governed

DIRECTORS OF OIL COMPANIES, read the laws by which you are governed.

TREASURERS OF OIL COMPANIES, read the laws by which you are governed.

STOCKHOLDERS OF OIL COMPANIES, read the laws by which you are governed

LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA, WEST VIRGINIA and OHIO.—Just published, a Pamphlet containing all the above OIL LAWS, of interest to every man owning stock, or connected in any way with Oil Companies, showing HOW SHARES MAY BE FORFEITED AND SOLD,
HOW FAR PERSONAL LIABILITY EXTENDS,
WHAT ASSESSMENTS CAN BE MADE,
POWER AND MANNER OF VOTING BY PROXY, AND GENERAL PRIVILEGES AND RESPONSIBILITIES,
Under Acts of the
LEGISLATURES OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, AND WEST VIRGINIA.

Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. Address
Ja20-2t A. K. PEDDICK, Harrisburg, Pa.

GROCERIES—

50 bags prime Rio Coffee;
25 hhds. Cuba Sugar;
20 " P. R. and N. O. do;
80 bbls. Syrups, assorted brands;
100 " Refined sugars;
125 hf. chests Y. H., Oolong and Imp. Tea;
200 boxes Tobacco, 8's, 10's, 12's and Navy.

With a full stock of goods in our line. For sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
no22 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$1,000—A PARTY HAVING this amount, and wishing to invest it in a safe and exclusive business, without competition in Pittsburgh, will learn particulars by addressing F. W. B., Post Office,
Ja17-6t Pittsburgh, Pa.

$30 REWARD.

LOST—On Thursday, a GOLD WATCH, hunting-case, on Robinson's Pond Manchester or Rebecca street, or Ohio lane. Any person finding this watch and leaving it at Rawle's Rating Saloon, corner of the Market House, Allegheny, or at Andrew Ackley's Meat Shop, on the bank of the Monongahela, will receive the above reward. It had a leather worked guard attached. Ja16-6t

$100 REWARD.

Lost on Tuesday, probably on North Common, Allegheny, a POCKET BOOK, containing over $66 in money and a number of U. S. Coupons, etc.

The above reward will be paid by leaving the Pocket Book and its contents at the office of

JOHN HAMILTON.
176 Federal st., or 1st National Bank, Allegheny.
Ja18-1w

BOARDING.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN can obtain an unfurnished room, with board, in a quiet family. Residence in one of the suburbs, half a square from one of the city railways. Address,

"H. N. E."
Ja17-1w Pittsburgh Post Office.

TO COAL DEALERS.

TWO PAIRS OF COAL-BOAT BOTTOMS,
160 by 24; 5 pairs COAL-BOAT BOTTOMS, 165 by 24; 2 new COAL FLATS, 80 feet by 16—54 inches deep.
For sale at WIGHTMAN'S Saw Mill, Lawrenceville, by
Ja16-1w JOHN C. COUCH.

NOTICE.

The stockholders of the BLUFF MINING CO., of Mich gan, are hereby notified that at the instance of a large majority of the stockholders, a stockholders' meeting has been called for the 7th day of February, 1865, at three o'clock p. m., at the office of R. Patrick & Co., in the city of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of accepting or rejecting a proposition for the purchase of their property. General attendance by person or proxy requested.

A. W. COPELAND, Sec'y.
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 13, 1865. Ja16-6t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the undersigned will make application to the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, on SATURDAY, February 11th, 1865, to be discharged as acting Executor of the last will and testament of HENRY DINSMORE, deceased, having filed his final account, and the same having been confirmed absolutely by the Court.

DAVID DINSMORE,
Ja16-3w Acting Executor of Henry Dinsmore, dec'd.

NOTICE.

Agreeably to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act in relation to public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, A. D. 1857, and the several supplements thereto,

Notice is hereby given that the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives of said Commonwealth, will receive proposals until the fourth Tuesday of January, 1865, for doing the Public Printing and Binding for the term of three years from the first day of July next, at a certain rate per centum to be for the specified in the act relating to the Public Printing and Binding, approved the 9th day of April, A. D. 1857, and the several supplements thereto, and conditions therein specified, and in the several supplements to said act.

Said proposals to specify the rate per centum on the whole of the rates of said acts taken together, and not a specific rate for each item included in the rates on each item. The following is the form of proposals for the State Printing and Binding:

I, ——, propose to do all the State Printing and Binding in the manner and in all respects subject to the provisions of the act of the ninth of April, A. D. 1857, and the several supplements thereto, for the period of three years from the first day of July next, at the rate of —— per centum below the aforespecified in said act, and should the State Printing and Binding, as aforesaid be allotted to me, I will be ready forthwith to give bond, with sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of the work so allotted, which said proposals, when delivered with the bond required, shall be sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for Public Printing and Binding," and shall be directed to the Speakers, and may be delivered to one or both of them to be opened, announced and allotted, on the 4th day of January, 1865, agreeably to the provisions of the act of the ninth of April, 1857, and the several supplements thereto.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Ja13-eod-td

J. C. MATTERN,

(Successor to George W. Weyman.)

DRUGGIST,

Corner Third and Smithfield streets.
oc26-1y-eod

PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.

The Institute will commence its first session on the first Monday of February, in Phelan's new building, No. 24 Fifth street. The object of this School is the instruction and training of young ladies in the principles of drawing and painting, in view of qualifying them to pursue higher, more eligible and lucrative pecuniary than are now open to them, and of helping the citizens of Pittsburgh and suburbs to a more thorough knowledge of the Fine Arts.

Circulars will be ready on Monday, the 23d inst.

C. G. HUSSEY, M. D., President.
Vice-Presidents: G. W. Hailman, Secretary; Frances Sellers, Treasurer.

Directors: James Park, Jr., James Laughlin, J. S. Lyon, J. M. Cooper, Wm. Thaw, Thos. S. Clarke, N. Holmes & Son, J. Morrison, Joseph Flinn, R. S. Mo rhead, George Berry, R. K. Palmer, J. H. Shoenberger, W. M. Lyon, Thos. M. Howe, Andrew Carnegie, Wm. G. Park, M. Jones.

Executive Committee—President Hussey, Vice-President Wade, James Park, Jr., J. S. Lyon, James Laugh in, G. W. Hailman, Wm. Thaw.
Ja16

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, January 14, 1865.

Will be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, February 16, 1865,

Three Hundred Cavalry Horses

at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.

They are good carriage purposes, many good bargains may be had.

To be sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 a. m. Terms, cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.
Ja15-9t

A RARE CHANCE.

Applications will be received for a few days only by the undersigned, at PITTOCK'S BOOK STORE, opposite the Postoffice, for one exclusive agent to sell Rice's Patent "SELF-ACTING FIRE KINDLING REGULATOR" in Pittsburgh and vicinity. This is not a regulator at the center, but a self-acting under burner, and will positively save fifty per cent. to the consumer, besides giving a far better light than ever before produced. We have over 25,000 of these Regulators in use in the Eastern states, and shall be pleased to refer to all interested. The sale speaks for the actual fact. The goods will be put on free for those wishing to test them. No charge made until satisfied. Their cost is but a trifle more than an ordinary burner. Parties wishing to engage in the business will see the value of this agency. Call for sample.

Ja17-3t **HULL & GOODELL.**

A WELL ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE.

The Store and Stock of

Clothing, Piece Goods and Trimmings,

owned by the firm of Klee, Kaufman & Klee, on Federal street, near the market, is offered for sale.

For further particulars, call on

S. KAUFMAN,
Ja16-1w No. 85 Wood street.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN.

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Oil of Vitriol and Aqua Ammonia,

Office No. 15 Market street,

Ja9- *PITTSBURGH PA.*

CALL AND EXAMINE

PRICES

AND

COMPARE GOODS,

AT

No. 54 Market street.

Ja14 SOUTH & ROSS.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned, Executor of Brintnel Robbins, deceased, will offer at public outcry, on the premises,

On Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1865,

that tract of excellent farming land known as the ROBBINS'S MILL FARM, situate about three miles south-west of Greensburg, in Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, adjoining lands of Jacob Vandyke, George Baker and others. This property contains about

232 ACRES,

of which fifty acres is excellent timber, and twenty-five acres creek bottom, well adapted for meadow. Also, an abundance of Coal and Limestone. The improvements are two Log Houses, a Log Barn, and other out-buildings. Also, a good Apple Orchard.

Terms made known on day of sale. Title indisputible.

Ja17-16t MOSES ROBBINS, Executor.

UNION INTELLIGENCE OFFICE AND BOOK STORE.

Merchants, store-keepers, hotels, restaurants, private dwellings, manufactories, farmers, &c., can be supplied with male and female help for any and every occupation, by applying at the Book Store and News Depot, Sixth street, below Smithfield.

JOHN D. EVANS.
c28

FOR SALE—

10 Shares Pittsburgh Gazette Association,
$5,000 Fifth Ward Bounty Bonds,
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh Oil Stock,
Allegheny and Pittsburgh do.
Oil Basin do.
Culbertson Run do.
Cherry Run and Pit Hole do.
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run do.
Iron City do.
Cherry Run and Blood do.
Cherry Run Central do.
Meddow do.
Ohio Valley do.
Ja2 STEEL & BAILEY.

FEATHERS—

Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
de19 R. H. KING,
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS

Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, before Petersburg, Va., Dec. 30th, 1864.—Three hundred and fifty good, able-bodied men wanted, to fill the depleted ranks of the 4th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, one of the best and most efficient in the field, the officers being experienced and faithful to the interest of the men. Avoid the draft. Go to the Provost Marshal or any volunteer recruiting officer, and enlist in the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, B Company, commanded by First Lieutenant James H. Gray, and G Company, commanded by Captain Daniel C. Boggs.

A. P. DUNCAN,
Ja9-1

The Daily Commercial

Various Items.

Mr. Philander Doesticks (Mortimer Thompson) is advertised to lecture on Pinck at the Savannah theatre.

The Mayor of Roxbury, Mass., has declined an increase of $500 to his salary, voted to him by the city council. Benevolent City Father!

It is stated that in addition to his other works, Mr. Everett has for years been engaged on a treatise on international law, for which his studies admirably fitted him, and which, if completed and published, will doubtless take rank as one of our standard authorities.

The 717 National Banks now organized have an aggregate capital of $153,732,500. The currency of these banks amounts to $80,469,920, of which $2,000,000 was issued last week.

The Boston exports for last week were $441,414, against $387,455 50 for the corresponding week in 1864. The imports were $281,688, against $411,697 last year.

Rear Admiral S. P. Lee informs the Navy Department that a resolution will soon be introduced into the Alabama Legislature recommending the return of that State to the Union.

A Savannah correspondent, of the 10th, says a special messenger left on the 9th with dispatches from the authorities of Savannah to Gov. Brown relative to the return of Georgia to the Union.

By the arrival of the steamer Atlantic at Cairo from New Orleans on the 11th, we learn that the Louisiana Legislature elected Governor Hahn U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March. Memphis papers say that a British agent from Liverpool is now at Corinth paying forty cents for cotton, part gold and part in supplies. It is also stated that considerable cotton, after failing to get within our lines, has been taken to Corinth. The Arkansas Legislature has adjourned till 1865.

The Washington dispatch to the Boston *Post* says:—"In the quarrel respecting the Wilmington failure, it is understood that Admiral Farragut condemns both Porter and Butler. A lengthy detailed report has been received from Porter, explaining the implied charges of want of co-operation, &c. Generals Weitzel, Curtis, Ames, and other officers have been summoned before the War Committee under Senator Wilson's resolution of inquiry into the Wilmington failure."

Last fall some patriotic wags in California started bids on a sack of flour for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, and this hungry oil of the war proved so popular that the sack was handed about from San Francisco to Oregons and back again, and sold and resold, until the sum of fifty thousand dollars had been paid, and nobody owned the flour. This sack is now on its way East, where a similar process will take place. It will probably sell for millions, and it is expected that while unlimited bids will be offered, the purchaser will immediately put it up again, to be knocked down by another bidder.

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the month of December, 1864, were $1,267,114 58. The earnings for the month of December, 1863, were $965,326 80, showing an increase of $302,093 68. The earnings for December are thus shown to be $51,281 35 more than was estimated in the statement on which the dividends were declared. The expenses for November and December have not yet been fully made out, but such progress has been made as to warrant the belief that they will fall short $100,000 of the amount estimated, thus leaving a surplus, after paying dividends, of about $251,000, instead of $103,657, as reported.

Wm. H. Fry, the composer, and long connected with the *Tribune*, died at Santa Cruz on December 21st, whither he had gone for his health. This news was not unexpected. He had been suffering from consumption ever since the Presidential campaign of 1860, in which he did able service, but was enabled by a powerful constitution and an indomitable will to resist the progress of his disease until that fatal week, early in January, his friends deemed it best for him to pass the winter in a milder climate, in the hope of further postponing the inevitable end. Mr. Fry was an able writer, an eminent musical composer, a genial gentleman, and a true man. His loss will be deeply felt by large a circle of warm admirers and devoted friends.

A bill is now pending before our Legislature which is calculated to restrain evasions of a pending draft. This bill declares that all persons who may leave their homes or enrollment districts for the purpose of avoiding military service, or who may conceal themselves or refuse to report after having been notified of their being drafted, shall be deprived of their right of citizenship within the Commonwealth, and "shall be incapable of inheriting any estate under the intestate laws of the Commonwealth, or by contract acquiring, possessing, or disposing of any real or personal estate within the same. Any officer of election knowingly receiving the vote of any person so escaping military service shall be liable to indictment for misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than one month. Any person advising, assisting, harboring, or in any manner aiding in the escape or concealment of the persons described and provided for by this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction of the same, shall be liable to fine and imprisonment for not less than three months."

How the Chinese Dig Coal.

It is always curious to know how they do things in the Celestial Empire, the land of pigtails, little feet and almond eyes. They are not a slow people; but ingenious, foxy, patient, enduring and industrious; they achieve wonders for an Oriental nation, and a race hampered by iron conventionalities. The manner of their coal mining is well described in the appended article from an Anglo-Chinese paper: "The only coal mines in China of which we have any account are located about five miles north of Kuh-shan-kan, and far from the city of Pekin. The editor of the *Chinese Mail* recently visited these mines, and makes the following report, which will be interesting, as showing the manner in which the Chinese carry on mining operations at home: There are but fifteen shafts open, each of their entrances being enlarged into a room, where the colliers eat and sleep at times, though more comfortable dwellings have been built for overseers and contractors. We engaged a miner to show us down the large shaft, which measured on the average only 4½ feet high by 3½ feet wide; it is cased with hollow reeds in a secure manner, and the roof is particularly well guarded. The bottom is lined with the same to form a ladder, up and down which the miners travel in their daily labor. This shaft is about 150 feet deep, and the ladder down to the diggings, is, perhaps, 600 feet long. The coal is secured on small wooden sledges, and drawn as the miner slowly crawls up along the narrow and slippery steps, by a strap passing over his forehead, each load weighing eighty catties. One workman brings up six loads as his day's work. The sides of this shaft showed the width of the veins of coal, but the top and bottom were not dug out. The whole was very dry, owing probably to its elevation up the hill; but some shafts had been abandoned from wet and bad air, and their mouths closed. The laborers are hired out by the contractors, who sell the coal to the dealers from Pekin and elsewhere; it is all carried away on the backs of camels or mules, and it is a painful sight to see the unwieldy camels coming down the rocky, uneven roads, bringing their load to Pekin. It is delivered at Pekin at about three piculs for a dollar, and a large part of the price is for carriage. The coal is hard, but such examinations as the time afforded, disclosed not a vistige of a stump or leaf to compare with the fossils of other coal regions; more careful research will doubtless bring to light some indications of this kind, enabling scientific men to compare the numerous deposits of soft and hard coal in this part of China with the European coal measures.

The strong-minded women of Washington are quarrelling about the control of the destitute colored women and children in that city. At the meeting recently, Mrs. Swisshelm alleged that Miss Mann is too severe with the children, kept them making patch-work quilts to be sent to Boston, that the "nub" might see what a fine scholar Miss Mann is conducting. Mrs. Breed called Mrs. Swisshelm to order, whereupon the latter turned upon Mrs. Breed and almost defied her to single combat, winding up with the remark that the Government had at a large expense fitted the home for indigent colored women and children, but instead of their being permitted to enjoy the luxury of such a home, they are excluded from this palatial residence, and turned into hovels, in order that Miss Martia Mann, with her company, might enjoy the parlors. Miss Coleman also made serious and specific charges against Miss Mann relative to her treatment of the little black boys, and matters and things were so dreadful that before adjourning a committee was chosen to investigate Miss Mann's conduct and report. Evidently "The National Association" is not harmonious, and the ladies are jealous about the pieceninnies confided to their care.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are dentists who decline all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be evavinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $18, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Farewell Benefit and last appearance of Mr. J. A. J. NEAFIE. Two great plays on the same night. First and only appearance of Ruy Blas.

THIS EVENING, will be presented, the new and thrilling drama of

RUY BLAS, OR, THE LACKEY, THE ANGEL, AND THE DEMON.

Ruy Blas.....Mr. Neafie.
(with a complete cast.)
Dance.....Miss Jennie.
Dance.....Miss Sylvester.
To conclude with the romantic drama of
Don Cæsar.....DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Saturday, Wm. Henderson as the Rag Picker of Paris.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.

TO-NIGHT, the great
Mdlle GALLETI,
Mdlle GALLETI,
In brilliant dances, and the beautiful ballet scene from "Dinorah."

Mdlle Zanfretta, Misses Christie, Roulette, Lamont, Ada Monroe, Vere, Langley and Lottie, the Corps de Ballet, and the great Bouffe Company, in a monster entertainment.

The great Minstrel Scene,—The popular Comedian, —The Dramatic Company—all appear to-night.

Ja19-2t

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Atheneum—Liberty street.

First week of
BILLY HOLMES,
Continued success of
LITTLE MAC,
JOHNNY MACK.
HELENA SMITH,
HARRY BLOODGOOD,
BUFFALO BOYS,
and
30 Artistic Performers.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I am by the year the principal corrier in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. Ja28:3y

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

HUGUS & HACKE

HAVE DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT THEIR COMPLETE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF WINTER DRY GOODS AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION, FRENCH MERINOS, worth $ 75, for $1.25. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $2 50, for $1 75. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $3 00 for $2 00. SUPERFINE 5-4 WOOL DE LAINES, worth $1 75, for $1 25. A GREAT BARGAIN. MERINO PLAIDS, formerly sold at $1 50, for $1 00; MERINO PLAIDS, sold at $2 00, for $1 50; POPLIN and ALPACA PLAIDS, sold at $1 75 and $2 50, for $1 25 and $1 75; BEAUTIFUL STYLES DARK FIGURED FRENCH MERINOS, reduced from $2 00 to $1 25.

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW REPS, POPLINS, CASHMERES, COBURGS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, AND DRESS GOODS GENERALLY, SELLING AT A FABULOUS REDUCTION. BALMORAL SKIRTS, THE BEST STOCK EVER OFFERED, FROM $4 00 to $10 00. NEWEST STYLES DOUBLE SHAWLS, SOLD AT $16 00, REDUCED TO $10 00. THESE ARE THE LARGEST AND FINEST MANUFACTURED.

REAL WOOL AND SILK BROCHE SHAWLS, for $8, worth $10 00.

OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AT COST. PURCHASERS MAY RELY ON THESE GOODS BEING SOLD AS REPRESENTED.

HUGUS & HACKE,

Cor. Market and Fifth.

Ja17-1m

PRINTING

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,

are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly, and make

BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store No. 70 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no30

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER;
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. no7

LITHOGRAPHY.

The Lithographic establishment of Krebs & Bro., corner of Wood and Fifth street, has been removed to Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, to the rooms formerly occupied by Wm. Schuchman. Having purchased the entire Lithographic and Printing Establishment of Wm. Schuchman, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Lithographic work on shortest notice, and at most reasonable prices.

JM OTTO KREBS.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

SMOKING TOBACCO AND PIPES

Turkish, Killikinick, Fancy Papered Tobacco; Virginia, Big Lick, Cut and Dry, in bulk. Sold for lowest price, at

R. & W. JENKINSON'S,
No. 6 Federal street, Allegheny.

N. B.—Liberal discount to trade. ja14

E. PIGOTT,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,

ja25:1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street,
PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW. oct21-1y

WALL PAPER.

PARLOR PAPERS.

Gold embossed and Velvet and Gilt Papers—beautiful designs; at No. 107 Market street.
no12 JOS. R. HUGHES.

HALL PAPERS—

In Panels, of great variety of styles; at No. 107 Market street. [no12] JOS. R. HUGHES.

CHEAP PAPERS—

of all grades, an extensive variety at No. 107 Market street. [no12] JOS. R. HUGHES.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Also, a large supply of all kinds of
Groceries and Produce,
constantly on hand.
J. T. GLEASON,
No. 26 a. c. cor. Smithfield and 2d sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. an18:6m

FOR NEARLY A QUARTER of a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, and acquires a harmony unequalled superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, which an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles; price 50 cents. oct29-1y

OIL ENGINES.

We are prepared to furnish Oil Well Engines on the very shortest notice, having them on hand and finishing all the time, of a superior quality, and in sizes to suit purchasers.

NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK,
Engine Builders, corner of Water street and Middle alley, rear of Fairbanne's Lamp Store, Allegheny City, Pa. no8-6m

PAINTERS,

SIGN ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.
DEALER IN
PLAIN AND FANCY SHOW CARDS.

N. B—CARDS WRITTEN TO ORDER.
W. A. LYONS,
mar5 No. 7 Fifth street.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

MORROW & REED,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,
Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
PITTSBURGH, PA
Ja1-1y

RAILROADS.

1864 THE PITTSBURGH, 1864
FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after December 18th, 1864, trains run as follows, viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Cleve'd.	For Wheel'g
Express	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.
Express	2:00 p. m.	2:45 p. m.	2:45 p. m
Express	2:00 p. m.		
Mail	6:40 a. m.		6:30 a. m

For New Castle and Erie.....3:50 a.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:

P., F. W. & C. R. W. 2:20 a. m. 4:20 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 7:50 p. m. 8:30 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 2:10 a. m. 3:45 p. m. 9:00 p. m. Accommodation Train Leave Allegheny For N. Brighton 9:00 a. m. 12:00 m. 4:30 p. m. 8:30 p. m. For N. Castle. 3:50 p. m. For Steubenville 3:50 p. m.

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.

P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7:30 a. m. 8:30 a. m. 2:40 p. m. 4:45 p. m. C. & P. R. R.....10:00 a. m.

GEO. PARKIN, Ticket Agent, Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. Q. CASSELMAN, Agent,
Allegheny city.
F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agt.
oct29

1864 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
TEN DAILY TRAINS.

On and after Monday, October 31st, 1864, trains will leave the depot, corner of Liberty and Grant streets, as follows:

FAST MAIL daily, except Sunday, at 2:50 a. m., stopping at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg with trains for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York and Baltimore, and intermediate points.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a. m., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and making close connection with trains on Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania R. R., Ebensburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.

PITTSBURGH & ERIE EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday, at 12 P. M., stopping at nearly all the stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and making connections with trains on the Ebensburg and Cresson R. R., Hollidaysburgh Branch R. R., Tyrone and Clearfield and Bald Eagle Valley Branches.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 3:00 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville intersection, with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, daily, at 4:25 P. M., stopping only at Latrobe, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Mt. Pleasant, Marysville, Harrisburg, Lancaster and Downington, At Harrisburg direct connections are made for Baltimore, Washington and New York, at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston and intermediate points. Sleeping cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, by the allentown route.

FAST LINE daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 p. m., stopping only at Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Mt. Pleasant, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabetown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster, and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for Baltimore, Washington and New York, at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston and intermediate points.

SLEEPING CAR EXPRESS TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 a. m.

SLEEPING CAR TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 a. m.

THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station daily, except Sunday, at 5:40 p. m.

FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:05 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburg as Follows:

Pittsburgh and Erie Express	12:50 p. m.
Baltimore Express	1:30 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	2:30 p. m.
Fast Line	1:20 a. m.
Fast Mail	2:05 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:05 a. m.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:16 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:45 a. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	2:10 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	5:55 p. m.
Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express as at present.—Except on Mondays.	

NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will not themselves responsible for a greater sum than $100, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

J. H. STEWART, Agent.
At the P. R. R. Passenger Station on Liberty and Grant streets. no7

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 14, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets as follows:

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:30 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Second "	4:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
First Braddock's "	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Second "	4:15 p. m.	5:40 p. m.

Sunday Church Train to and from Mckeesport.....1:00 p. m. 10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to GEORGE HOLLIDAY, Agent, at the Depot.
W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.
ja20

1864 1864 1864
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

This great line traverses the northern and north west counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and is operated by them.

Its eastern length was opened for passenger and freight business October 17, 1864.

Time of Passenger Trains at Harrisburg Leave Eastward.

Mail Train	11:46 p. m.
Elmira Express Train	2:50 a. m.
Williamsport Accommodation	1:30 p. m.

Leave Westward.

Mail Train	12:35 a. m
Elmira Express Train	2:30 a. m
Williamsport Accommodation	1:45 p. m.

Passenger Cars run through on Mail trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie, and Baltimore and Erie.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Elmira Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore.

For information regarding passenger routes apply at the corner 30th and Market streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight and other business of the Company, to S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., corner Thirtieth and Market streets, Philadelphia.

J. N. REYNOLDS, Erie.
J. M. DRILL, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. A. HUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.

THOS. S. CLARKE.....M. THAW.....CHAS. J. CLARKE
CLARKE & CO.,
OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company

FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH. oct-1y

CARPETS

CARPETS.

BRUSSELS,

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND VELVETS, (directly imported by ourselves,) TOGETHER WITH THE SAME GRADES OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

INGRAINS.

A FULL STOCK, CONSISTING OF THREE-PLIES, EXTRA SUPERFINES, UNDER THE CHEAPEST CARPET FABRICS MADE.

OIL CLOTHS.

RUGS, WINDOW SHADES, EMBROIDERED AND EMBOSSED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, HASSOCKS, DOOR MATS, &c. ALL OF THESE—ALTHOUGH AGAIN ADVANCING—AT PRICES RANGING FROM 25 TO 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE MANUFACTURERS FALL PRICES AT

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth street.

de13-1y

JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
ELLERY, BARTLETT,
AND
APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.
For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,
no18 No. 56 Fifth st.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES
JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS, constantly on hand and for sale by
se9 JAMES BOWN, 139 Wood street

INSURANCE.

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Branch Office N. E. cor. Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

CHARTER.....1848.....PERPETUA
CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000.

Insures against loss or damage by Fire, and the risk of Inland navigation and transportation.

DIRECTORS:

Philadelphia.	*Pittsburgh.*
Henry L. Elder,	George F. Gilmore,
J. F. Smith,	Calvin Adams,
Wm. S. Baird,	Lowrie Childs,
Peter Cullen,	Daniel Wallace,
Francis West,	James Schoonmaker,
Gilles Marlet,	Oliver McClintock,
Robert P. King,	Richard S. Waring,
William Craig,	William Mackeown,
William P. Cresson	John M Neal.
S. Henry Kennedy,	
James M. Smith,	
Abraham S. Wolf	

HENRY L. ELDER, President.
JOHN M. NEAL, Vice President.
S HENRY KENNEDY, Secretary. ja2-1y

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.

R. MILLER, JR., PRESIDENT.
F. M. GORDON, SECRETARY.

Office, No. 29 Water street, Spang, Chalfant's & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

R. Miller, Jr.	Andrew Ackley,
James McAnley,	Alexander Speer,
Nathaniel Holmes,	David M. Long,
Alex. Nimick,	Rees J. Thomas,
George Harsie,	Charles J. Clarke,
Campbell B. Herron,	John R. McCune.
C. W. Ricketson,	
de24-1y	F. M. GORDON, Secy.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN DEWS, JR.,	R. J. McGREW,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.
no6-1y	

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARK,	WM. WARDEN,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. ——,	Capt. C. HANNAH LOVE,
W. B. HAWS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION.....$1,600,000

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. V. WEMPLE, Secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see

H. L. RINGWALT, Agent,
67 Fifth street.
je30-1y-eod

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claimants, over dividends, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000
Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Esq., Jas. A. Hamilton, Esq. Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Wills Boothe, R. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ehbert, Wm. W. Wilson, B. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Yankirk, M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
1919-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. A. HALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and fire.

Directors:

WM. HASLEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES P. MCK. JR.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARRISON,
R. P. DAVIS,	J. CALEB BOGGS, JR.,
SAMUEL REA,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY FERGUSON,	WM. A. ROBERTS.
S. M. KIER.	de23

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY—
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Philadelphia.
se30-1y P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.

DRY GOODS

WINTER DRESS GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.

SELLING CHEAP

Winter Cloaks, at cost,

Winter Long Shawls, at cost,

BALMORALS, at cost.

ja10

FOR COLD WEATHER.

We have a full stock of very heavy
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
As well as the finer and lighter grades, including the real Shaker flannel, made in the best manner.

For LADIES and CHILDREN we have just opened a full line of
MERINO DRAWERS AND VESTS
Of the best quality, in every size.

GLOVES,

The largest and finest stock we have ever had, just opened at low prices. Also:
WOOL STOCKINGS, SOCKS, HOODS, SONTAGS, SHAWLS, NUBIAS, BASQUES, SCARFS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c., &c.

BREAKFAST SETS,

Of the very newest styles, and choice patterns, good quality.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market street.
Wholesale rooms up stairs. nov23

FUR CAPS.

A large assortment of

FUR CAPS,

FROM THE LOWEST TO THE HIGHEST COST.

For Sale Cheap.

R. H. PALMER,
no29 84 Wood street.

KNIT WOOLEN GOODS.

HOODS,
NUBIAS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
SKATING CAPS, &c.

From New York Auction.
CHEAP.
R. H. PALMER,
no29 84 Wood street.

NEW GOODS.

SONTAGS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
COMFORTS,
SCARFS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Just received at
T. T. MYLER & CO.'S
WHOLESALE NOTION HOUSE,
62 Wood street, at the lowest prices. no30

TA. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS,
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET.
Third h above Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by [jal] MILLER & RICKETSON,

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DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for

PHOTOGRAPHING,

in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh, where he is now prepared to make, as shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size.

Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.

His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place.

B. L. H. DABBS.
Jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

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Sample with catalogues sent for 25 cents. Inclose an envelope with your own name, and
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de12-6m 98 Liberty street, New York city.

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NOVELTY MICROSCOPE.

FOR WINTER EVENINGS, $2 EACH.

GEORGE E. SHAW,
Practical Optician, 58 Fifth street,
Sign of Gold Spectacles.

MICROSCOPE AND TELESCOPE COMBINED.
The most extraordinary
OPTICAL APARATUS

Ever invented. It consists of an ACHROMATIC TELESCOPE, ten mile range, and will show Mountains and Craters in the Moon, with movable dark glass, for viewing Solar Eclipses, and Spots on the Sun's Disc; additional tube forming a beautiful Microscope, with two powers, highest magnifying 25,500 times; all complete in case, containing also part a dozen objects; circular well glass for objects in water; box for aquatic objects or living insects, and a pocket magnifier for collecting objects. Made and sold by E. E. SHAW,
Optician, 58 Fifth Street.

ATTORNEYS.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON
NO. 144 *FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH*
my18

MILITARY AGENCY.

McMASTER & GAZZAM,

ATTORNEYS,

For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims against the United States Government.

Office: 98 Grant street,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Correspondence solicited from all parties

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, and similar claims attended to.

Special attention given to claims for loss of horses. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person.

No charge is made until the claim is adjusted.
GILBERT M. McMASTER,
oct22-1y JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office: No. 89 Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Call with Discharge and two witnesses. 11y28

HON. H. HAMPTON.....W. O. MORELAND
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my8 PITTSBURGH, PA

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. H. MANN, Propriet

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. McLEAN, Pres. | R. PATRICK, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Room Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JAN. 19, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Askd.
U. S. 5-20	.....	106 75
U. S. 5-20s (in hundreds)	.....	110 00
Gold	.....	2 12½
Allegheny County 6's	.....	97 50
Connellsville 6s	88 00	.....
Steubenville Scrip (Contractors)	55 00	.....
Connellsville R. R	11 50	.....
Connellsville Interest	12 50	.....
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	9 75	.....
Exchange Bank	75 00	.....
Citizens' Bank	86 25	.....
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	90 00	.....
Third National Bank	115 00	.....
Columbia Oil	85 00	.....
Phillips	5 75	.....
Germania	5 00	.....
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	15	.....
Cherry Run Central	2 00	.....
New York and West Virginia	4 00	.....
Banner	90	.....
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 28	.....
Cherry Run Central	3 70	.....
Coal Bluff Mining Company	2 00	.....

SALES.

$50 2-20s at	110 00
$800 5-20s	109 50
Connellsville R R Stock	11 62½

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.

Oil stocks dull. Dalzell 8¾@9; Caldwell 6¼@6¾ Maple Shade 20½; Seneca 4@5; Phillips offered at 4—no takers; El Dorado 13¼@13¾; Oil Creek and Cherry Run 8¾@8¾. Gold 209.

THURSDAY, January 19—P. M.

Government securities have stiffened, and Gold is now receding slowly under the influence of the late good news. We must, however, look for any decline until the government is in position to get along without further inflation of the currency. The large increase in the number of National Banks is also having its influence in contributing to such inflation, and unless some means are adopted to retire the old Bank circulation as the new is issued, we cannot expect much of a decline in Gold.

—Railroad Stocks and Securities are the most sensibly affected, a marked decline being shown by to-day's quotations from New York. Our local Railroad Stocks will be measureably affected and already show some indications towards lower prices. Allegheny Valley is very dull, and it and the Steubenville find no bidders. Connellsville is purchased in small at about 11¾, at which price a small lot changed hands to-day. The Bonds of this Company have been drooping for some time and are now temporarily out of market waiting the payment of the coupons due February 1st. We anticipate a marked reduction in prices, if sales can be at all effected.

The article we published a few days since from a Bedford paper, indicates that a suspicion on the part of the people of the interior, that the incorporation of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad and repeal of the Connellsville charter was intended only to prevent and delay instead of promoting the completion of a competing line of Railroad. Very few sensible people here had any doubt that such was the object of the legislation of last winter, and our members opposed it on that account, but without effect.

Proceedings have been instituted in the United States Court to test the constitutionality of the legislation, and meantime the completion of the Connellsville railroad to Baltimore will be delayed, and perhaps forever prevented.

—The attendance at the Peoples' Stock Exchange was fair. There was a large margin for Room, but no transactions; Ritchie recovering slowly but surely. The sales were—

200 shares	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	94
250	" Ritchie	1 10
250	"	1 00
150	" Union Lubric	96
100	" McAboy	95
100	" Cherry Run and Blood	90

First National Bank, Allegheny, $120 00 bid; Citizens', $95 87 asked—$96 50 bid; Cherry Run Central, $1 80 bid; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, $6 00 asked—$4 00 bid; Coldwell, $7 25 asked—$6 00 bid.

Pennsylvania.

Statement showing the valuation of Real and Personal Estate in the several counties of the Commonwealth, and taxable for State purposes; the assessment of tax thereon for the year 1864, as fixed by the Revenue Commissioners at their last triennial meeting, and the taxable inhabitants therein for the year 1864:

Counties.	Valuation.	Assessm't. of Tax.	Taxables.
Adams	$ 5,138,800	$13,389 64	7,904
Allegheny	26,125,389	66,049 80	38,924
Armstrong	5,097,875	7,857 58	8,040
Beaver	4,193,151	10,746 19	6,650
Bedford	3,468,223	8 883 10	5,765
Berks	16,601 76	20,524
Blair	4,900,768	12,652 59	7,146
Bradford	5,492,938	13,931 52	9,655
Bucks	7,298,124	19,018 24	14,939
Butler	4,314,896	11,012 37	8,613
Cambria	2,161,877	5,460 59	7,266
Cameron	705 78	560
Carbon	2,454,858	6,448 69	5,138
Chester	24,273,907	62,028 48	17,186
Centre	4,451,806	11,463 73	6,504
Clarion	1,827,347	4,516 47	5,158
Clinton	3,066,478	7,901 55	3,811
Clearfield	1,625 039	4,185 08	4,529
Columbia	8,877 29	6,241
Crawford	5,431,246	13,818 26	15 632
Cumberland	12,285,594	31,803 52	10 824
Dauphin	12,698,328	32,628 38	10,747
Delaware	10,137,442	26,442 10	6,886
Erie	5,730,208	14,853 46	11,591
Elk	2,140 59	1,377
Fayette	5,337 731	13,740 08	9,315
Franklin	12,674,063	32,723 47	9,149
Fulton	1,187,487	3,047 93	2,052
Forest	283 07	180
Greene	3,129 671	7,929 95	5,918
Huntingdon	4,750,651	12,276 19	6,770
Indiana	3,321,252	8,488 65	7,139
Jefferson	1,576,517	4,024 35	4,76
Juniata	2,943,954	7,571 32	4,041
Lancaster	35,867,185	92,872 33	29,809
Lawrence	3,531,352	9,139 78	5,965
Lebanon	9,474,415	24,310 15	7,961
Lehigh	10,154,904	26,846 28	12,822
Luzerne	10,567,731	27,581 07	23,887
Lycoming	4,898 298	12,658 59	9,249
Mercer	4,996 817	12,474 30	8,850
McKean	1,902 111	4,901	1,901
Mifflin	4,015,490	10,345 71	4,075
Monroe	1,897,534	4,121 59	4,079
Montgomery	19,405,736	50,381 52	16,736
Montour	1,916,432	4,925 53	3,513
Northampton	13,548,588	34,720 48	12,315
Northumberland	8,545	14,477 89	7 668
Perry	2,807,709	7,259 42	3,379
Philadelphia	174,715,221	462,044 34	115,943
Pike	702,495	4,891 42	1,730
Potter	1,359 01	2,798
Schuylkill	11,219,076	28,820 92	18,116
Snyder	2,656 253	6,903 81	3,589
Somerset	2,995,973	7,695 83	5,574
Sullivan	416,691	1,054 11	1,166
Susquehanna	3,206,111	8,316 37	8,706
Tioga	2,429,578	6,172 48	7,201
Union	3,870,449	10,143 74	4,108
Venango	1,950,060	4,981 71	7,135
Warren	1,706,687	4,549 74	4,491
Washington	10,589,643	27,211 80	11,301
Wayne	1,744,188	4,399 46	7,264
Westmoreland	7,989,940	20,494 98	12 726
Wyoming	1,099,014	2,788 12	2,201
York	12,915,553	33,376 89	18,852
	$695,291,994	$1,845,644 99	675,681

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Friday, January 20, 1865.

BUSINESS—The market was dull. It certainly seemed as if business in the oil way was about to suspend operations. Navigation in the Allegheny river has been suspended for some days without any immediate prospect of receiving any oil through that channel for some time to come. We have no recollection of seeing the market so bare of Crude oil as the present. It is certainly doubtful weather. One thousand barrels could be gathered together outside the refineries. Without transactions, the prices, as a matter of course, are irregular. So far as could be ascertained, the sales of Crude were 210 barrels of light oil. Refined oils were in limited demand, neither party exhibiting any desire to purchase to any extent. The Eastern market continues steady. The uncertainty of the gold market tends naturally to make buyers cautious on the other hand. The daily reports favor buyers; crude being offered freely at the mouth at $11 per bbl—being decline of about 2½c per gallon. The only operations that came under our notice were the following:

CRUDE OIL—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The stock on hand is very limited. The demand was of a similar description. The nominal rates were 32@34c without and with packages. The only transactions reported being 200 bbls at 43½c bbls included.

REFINED OIL—The market was steady but not active. The demand was confined to small lots at previous prices. We note sales of 55 bbls free straw color at 86c. Prime white oil was held at 85c. Bonded ranged from 66@68c.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

J Grenic & Co, 284 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 40 bbls tar, for New York.

Lydar & Co, 81 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

J A Quigley & Co, 50 bbls oil, for Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Fish Market.

The market is firm, but quiet, with a limited store demand for Mackerel at $18s. No. 1 are held at $15@15 for 2's, and $13@15 for medium and large. There are no recent arrivals, and no doing at sales. Pickled Herring are scarce, and sell in a small way at $6@12 ₱ bbl, and Dry Cod are in good demand at $6@6½ ₱ 100 lbs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

The stock market is in a very unsettled condition, bordering on panic. A rumor is current upon the street that Mr. Blair has returned to Richmond with a representative of the Government. Undefined apprehensions of the near approach of peace, coming upon the market in a generally weak condition, appear to be the chief cause of the panicky feeling with Governments sympathizing, with a declining tendency, and are lower. Railroad Stocks have fallen during the day, and a strong pressure to sell the entire Railway list, with very little disposition to buy. All other Stocks equally depressed. In the Gold Market to-day bulls are fearing for the military successes by Sherman and Terry, and are also startled by peace rumors. Gold closed at 208. Money market unchanged. Foreign Exchange not in demand. Stock market firm at Petroleum Board: sales were Germania, $1 10; Manhattan, 87c; North American, $9 50; Buchanan, $2 10; Revenue, $33; Tack, $2 65; Oceanic, $2 60. Petroleum heavy at 50@53c for crude, and 71c for refined, in bond. Prices of prime paper in this market, is 20c, of quality used on leading dailies six weeks ago; in market was firm at 26 cents, but being agitated by publishers for a repeal of the duty, created a panic, and it suddenly fell 6 cents per pound, thereupon the leading New York dailies which had joined in a memorial to Congress for a repeal withdrew their petition. It is reported that leading dailies have secured contracts at 32c per lb—the lofted half straw. Paper was offered to the Boston *Traveller* at 18c, cash the latter declining to 17 cents. There is a considerable quantity on the market held at 20 cents. One large Cincinnati establishment has purchased several thousand reams at 20 cents, and other western publishers are here negotiating for lots, offering 17 cents, but are asked 20 cents. The tendency of the market for paper is downward. Boston dealers are paying 20@21 cents. The Baltimore *American* has paid 20 cents since December 17th.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 19.

Stocks steady. Gold, 214; United States 6's, 81 Coupons, 111½; United States 6's, 5-20 Coupons, 103½; United States 5's, 10-40 Coupons, 101½; United States 6's, One Year Certificates, 97½; Ohio & Mississippi Certificates, 20½; Quicksilver, 65½; Central, 111½; Erie, 77½; Erie Preferred, 94; Hudson, 103½; Reading, 107, Michigan Central, 105½; Michigan Southern, 67½; Toledo, 108; Illinois Central, 115½; Pittsburgh, 82½; North Western, 31½; do preferred, 64½; Rock Island, 92½; Fort Wayne, 92½. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. for call loans. Sterling quiet at 109½@109¾ for Gold. Gold irregular, unsettled, and decidedly lower, opening at 214¾, declining to 209¾, advancing to 213¾, and closing at 210¾. Government Stocks quiet and without decided change.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

The Gold market still feels the effect of the fall of Fort Fisher, and is still further depressed by the rumors of a prospect of peace negotiations, growing out of Blair's visit to Richmond. The price opened at 214¾, and steadily declined to 212¾.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, January 19.

Petroleum heavy at 50@51c for crude, 71c for refined in bulk, and 92c for refined, free.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

Cotton irregular and unsettled at $1 00@1 02 for middling; better grades are very scarce, and sell for relatively much higher prices. Flour State and Western dull and 5@10c lower at $9 90@10 10 for extra State; $10 95@11 for round hoop Ohio, and $11 10@12 00 for trade brands, the market closing heavy. Whisky—Excited and declining, closing lower. Western 52@52 38, cash; at the inside price. Wheat—Dull and nominally 2@3c lower. Rye—$1 68@1 70 for Western. Corn—Dull and nominal at $1 88 for mixed Western. Coffee—Firm. Sugar dull at 12½@12¾c for New Orleans. Molasses—Dull. Hops irregular and decidedly lower; $40@45 for new mess; $30@40 for 1863-4 do, cash and regular way, closing at $39 37, cash; $31 50@34 for prime, and $27 50@28 for prime mess; also 2,500 bbls 1863-4 for Jan, sellers' and buyers' option, at $30 50@59; 500 bbls prime mess for March, buyers option, at $39 0; 4000 bbls new mess for January and February and March, sellers and buyers option, at $41 00@42 50. Beef quiet at 20 00@21 00 for plain mess, and $21 50@24 50 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet and nominally unchanged. Cut meats in moderate demand at 7¾@8½c for hams. Bacon sides dull and lower; 100 boxes Cumberland middles at 20c. Dressed hogs dull at 16¼@16¾ for Western. Lard quiet and lower at 20@23c. Butter quiet and heavy. Cheese dull and drooping.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, } Friday, Jan. 20, 1865. }

BUSINESS—The most changeable article at present is the weather; in fact, during the past week, we have been visited with every variety. At the time of writing this report we had the genuine winter article, with old fashioned sleighing. Both rivers are full of floating ice, navigation, for the present, being suspended. On the wharf business was dull. Boats would barely venture out before a change has been inaugurated. The tonnage in port is large, in fact there is a large fleet of steamers at the landing waiting for the movement of the ice. The demand for the leading articles was limited. Prices generally were unchanged. The receipts of produce, by rail and sleds, were moderate. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HAY—The receipts have increased materially by rail and wagon, and prices at the sales were lower. Twenty-one loads were disposed of at $20@45 per ton. Baled was disposed of at $28@40.

POTATOES—The market continues dull, and the stock on hand, although not large, is sufficient for all purposes. Sales of Peach Blows, in store, at $1 40 per bushel, or $2 25@3 00 per barrel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market was dull and entirely nominal. Only a small lot feeling disposed to take hold at the present prices. We note sales of four tons, in bulk, at $8 50 per cwt. This was a fair to four dollar.

CORN MEAL—The market was not active, and small sales were made, from store, at $1 60 per bushel.

BRANS—The demand was moderate, with sales of ten barrels Navy, at $2 75@3 per barrel.

EGGS—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers. Prices vary from 33@35c, per dozen.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The sales were retail, and in a regular way to meet the want of the home trade. The market contains a moderate supply, the principal part being for the better qualities. Among the sales were: Extra Flour—100 bbls Winter Wheat at $11 00, 100 do Spring at $10 75, 100 do at $11 and 200 do at $11 25—the latter for choice brand; also sales of 100 bbls Country Extra Family at $10 50 per barrel. Superfine Flour was neglected. We quote nominally at $9 50@10 00.

SEEDS—Were in fair demand. Sales of 40 bbls Flax at $3 25 per bushel. Timothy—Sales of 50 bbls prime at $6 00. Sales of 25 Bushels at $15 50 per bushel.

APPLES—The market was not active, and sales were small in way of jobbing lots, 120 bbls changed hands at $3 25@5 00 ₱ bbl.

RABBITS—Has become a large article of trade; sales 200 head at 25c ₱ pair.

LARD—The market was steady with a fair demand. We note sales of 12 tierces, Leaf, at 24½@25c.

DRIED FRUIT—Was in fair demand; sales of Apples, 1,200 bushels, at 13c ₱ lb. They were a prime article. Peaches—small lots were disposed of at 23@26c.

CHEESE—The market contains an ample supply, and we note sales of 41 boxes, W. R., at 21@22c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The receipts were not large. Turkey sold at 17c ₱ lb, and Chickens at 70@75c ₱ pair.

BUTTER—The market was not very active; sales 6 bbls roll at 43@45c, as per quality.

BACON—The market was steady, but not very active; dealers took hold sparingly. The current rates were as follows: Shoulders, 22c; Sides, 23c; Sugar Cured Hams, 25c.

LARD OIL—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; sales 10 bbls No. 1 at $2 10 ₱ gallon.

GRAIN—The market has presented no new feature for some days past. The receipts were not large. Wheat ranges as follows: Red, $2 05@2 10; white, $2 15@2 20 ₱ bush. Corn—New, $1 20; old, $1 55. Oats—Sales 120 bush at 85@90c. Barley unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The fall in the price of cotton and weakness of the gold market seem to threaten lower prices for goods in the coming season. The demand at present is very limited. Jobbers and dealers buy only for immediate wants, under the expectation of a fall in prices. Prints have been sold to a moderate extent; spring styles are in the market, and excite attention. Prices are lower. The chief activity of the market is for spring prints. Bleached shirtings and sheetings are rather lower under an accumulation of stock. Brown goods are steady, dull and quiet. Ticks are in light supply. In woolen goods, more activity is shown in delaines of spring style. Prices are weak; dark grounds are the prevailing mode. A good assortment of styles of fancy cassimeres is exhibiting; the demand rather drags, but a fair amount of sales is making to supply immediate wants. Dealers are afraid of stocks. Broadcloths are in request. Satinets are dull and heavy. Army kerseys are active as well as blankets, and flannels for government use. There is very little doing in imported goods. The receipts are very small. Mantilla silks sell well. Black silks are in steady demand. Ribbons also are active. British dress goods are inactive. Italian cloths are wanted. In the expectation of a serious fall in the price of gold, buyers defer their demands as long as possible. Many parties think gold will soon fall below 200, when foreign goods will be more saleable—more within the reach of consumers. Consumption generally will, however, be on a smaller scale than last spring, as there is diminution in the resources of the consuming classes, generally. It is since last spring that prices of the necessities of life have so terribly advanced, and this year landlords are all raising their rents to a crippling extent.—*Independent.*

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—W Stewart, 1 car sand; Pennock, B & Co, 50 bbls oil; Bingham & S, 1 car oats; W Stewart, 10 bbls oil; Pittsburgh Paper Company, 80 bbls paper; P Scott, 15 pigs mdse; Simpson & Knox, 353 bush corn, 160 bgs wheat.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R R.—Martin & Co, 1 car iron; J Hunteroth, 113 pkgs mdse; Lantz Bogan & Co, 27 do do; D McClarren, 44 do do; W L Johnson, 20 rolls leather; J Floyd & Co, 70 pkgs mdse.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Mellegnad & A, 50 pkgs merchandise; Col Ross, Mellegnad & A, 50 pkgs merchandise; Col Ross, Mellegnad & A, 50 pkgs merchandise; Col Ross,